



Crop Mapping using Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) and Optical Remote Sensing

April 6, 2023

## **Training Outline**



April 4, 2023

Crop Classification with Time Series of Polarimetric SAR Data April 6, 2023

Crop Classification with Time Series Optical and Radar Data

April 11, 2023

Monitoring Crop Growth
Through SAR-Derived Crop
Structural Parameters



#### **Homework and Certificate**



- Homework Assignment:
  - Answers must be submitted via Google Form
  - Due Date: April 25, 2023
- A certificate of completion will be awarded to those who:
  - Attend all live webinars
  - Complete the homework assignment by the deadline (access from website)
  - You will receive a certificate approximately two months after the completion of the course from: <a href="mailto:marines.martins@ssaihq.com">marines.martins@ssaihq.com</a>



## **Training Objectives**



After participating in this 3-part training, attendees will be able to:

- Explain how polarimetric parameters are used for crop condition assessment
- Demonstrate how to perform Sentinel-1 SAR preprocessing to derive quasi polarimetric parameters
- Perform a calibration of a SAR-based vegetation index to NDVI
- Monitor crop growth with multitemporal polarimetric SAR (PolSAR) data from Sentinel-1
- Examine crop growth using a canopy structure dynamic model and time series of Sentinel-1 imagery
- Classify crop type using a time series of radar and optical imagery (Sentinel-1 & Sentinel-2)







Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

Agroalimentaire Canada









Monitoring Crop Growth Through SAR-Derived Crop Structural Parameters

Prof. Krištof Oštir, Asist. Matej Račič

April 6, 2023

## **Outline**

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- Satellite Image Time Series
- Copernicus and the Sentinels
- Time series generation
- Analysis ready data
- Time series analysis
- Sentinel Hub
- Statistical API
- Machine learning
- eo-learn
- eo-workflow



# SUSTAINABLE GALS DEVELOPMENT





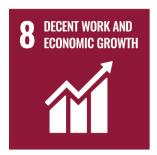




























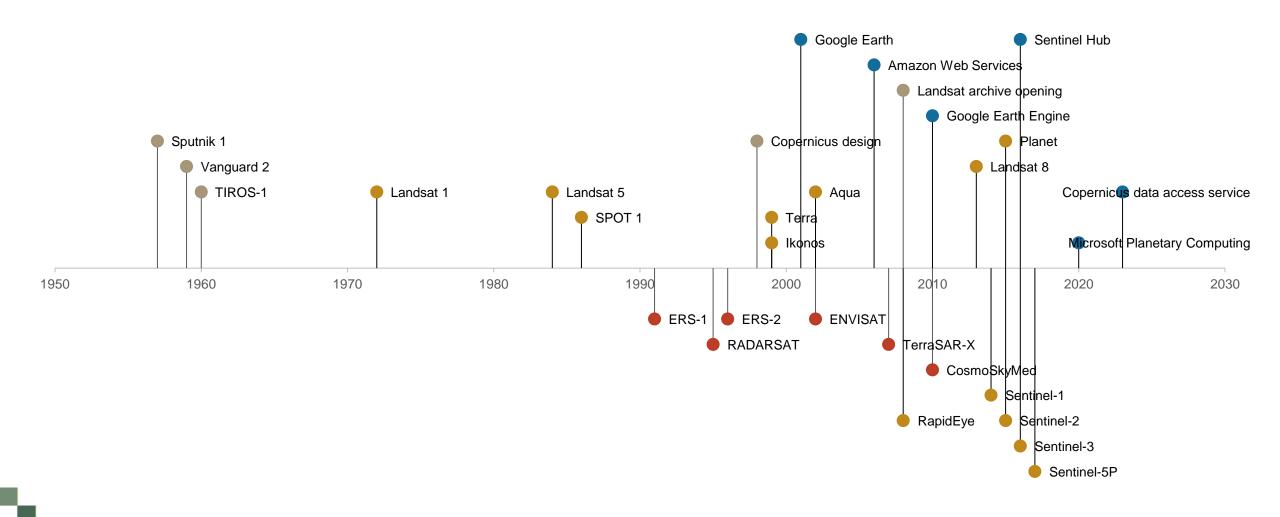






## **Major Milestones**









Long and dense time series

# Satellite Image Time Series – SITS

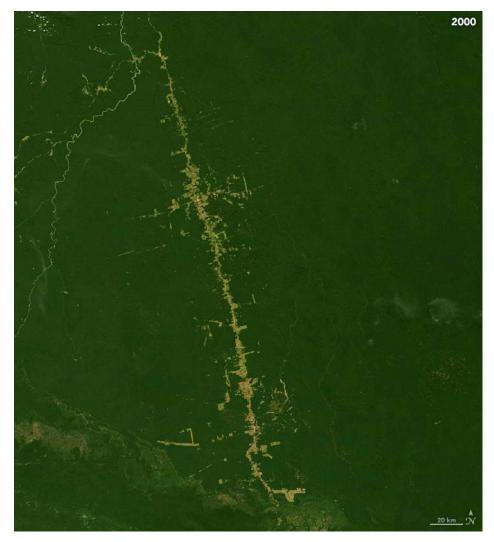
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- Medium and high-resolution data is freely available
- Landsat archive 2008
- Copernicus complete, free and open
- Long SITS
  - **–** 1972 –
- Dense SITS
  - weekly, daily
- Harmonized SITS
  - Landsat Sentinel-2
  - Optical radar
  - Sentinel-2 Planet



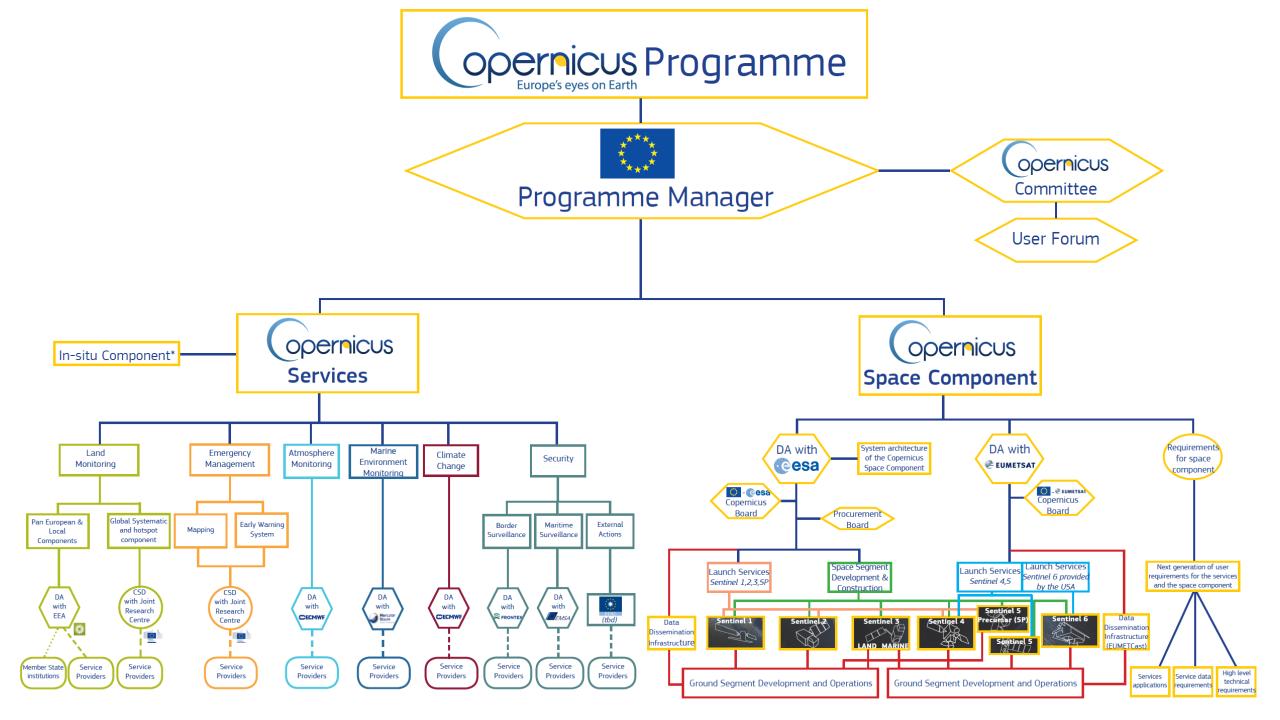
## Landsat SITS

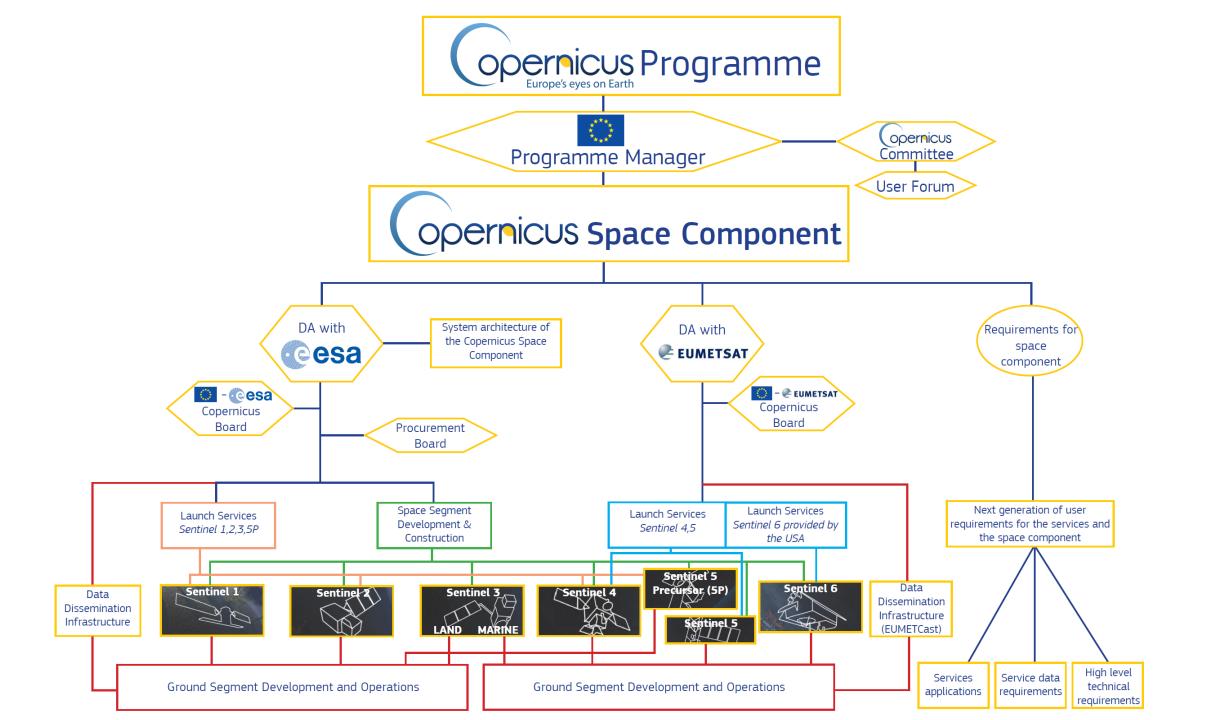
- Landsat, 1972 –
- Thematic Mapper (TM), 1982 –
- Operational Land Imager (OLI), 2013 –
- Every 16 day
- Optical → clouds











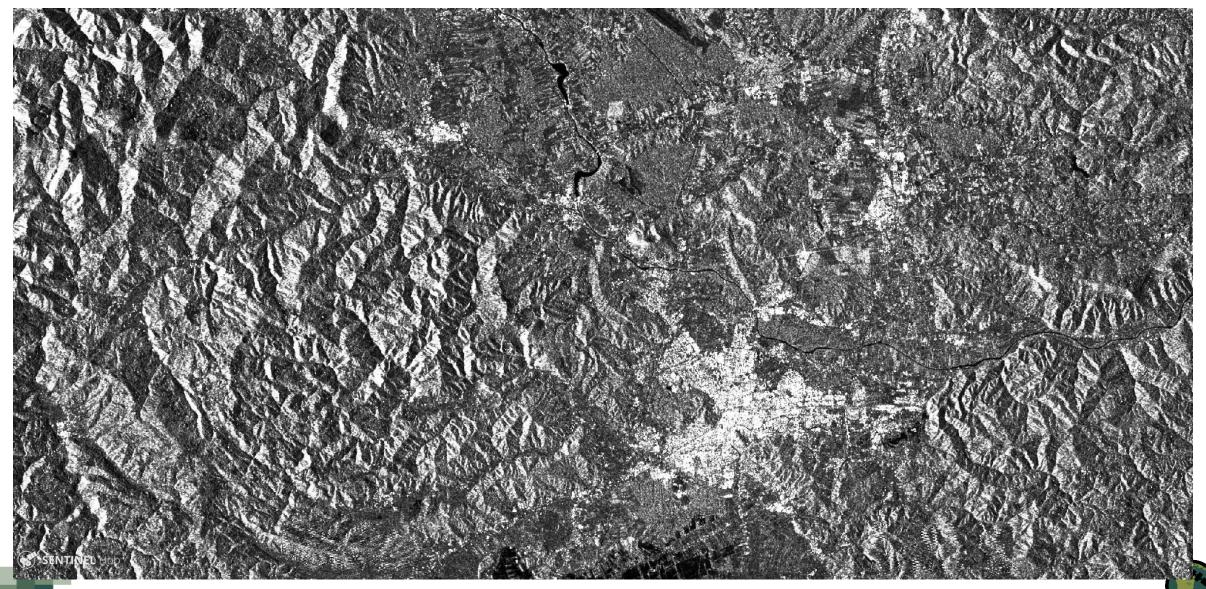
# **Sentinel Satellites**

S1A/B: Radar observations	2014 2016–2021
S2A/B: High-resolution optical observation	2015 2017
S3A/B: resolution imaging and altimetry	2016 2018
S4A/B: Observation of the atmosphere from the geostationary orbit	2022
S5P: Observation of the atmosphere from low orbit - predecessor	2017
S5A/B/C: Observation of the atmosphere from low orbit	2015 2017

77

- Sentinel-1A 2014
- Sentinel-1B 2016 not working since 23.12.2021
- Observation of land, forests, water, soil and agriculture
  - Rapid mapping in case of natural disasters
  - Shipping traffic
  - Observing ice at sea
- C-SAR (C-band Synthetic Aperture Radar)
- Resolution: 250 km 5 x 20 m
- InSAR







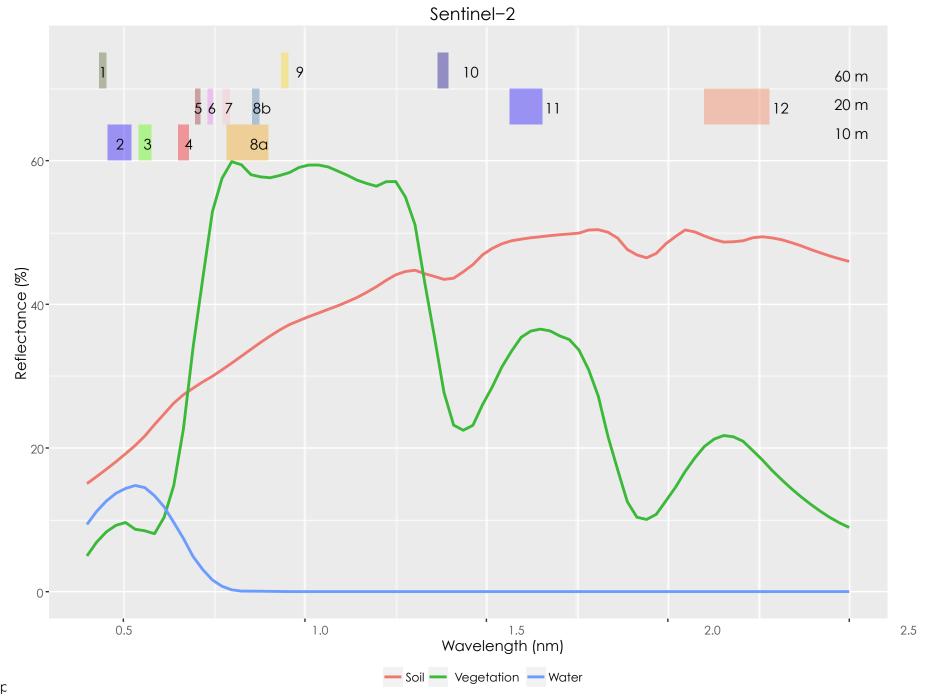
- Sentinel-2A 2015
- Sentinel-2B 2017
- Observation of land, vegetation, soil, water surfaces, coastal bands
  - Land cover detection and changes
  - Rapid mapping in case of natural disasters
  - Climate change observation
- Orbit repeatability 10 days, 5 days with two satellites
- MSI (Multispectral Imager)
- Resolution: 290 km 10 m, 20 m, and 60 m





	S2A		S2B		
Band Number	Central wavelength (nm)	Bandwidth (nm)	Central wavelength (nm)	Bandwidth (nm)	Spatial resolution (m)
1	442.7	20	442.3	20	60
2	492.7	65	492.3	65	10
3	559.8	35	558.9	35	10
4	664.6	30	664.9	31	10
5	704.1	14	703.8	15	20
6	740.5	14	739.1	13	20
7	782.8	19	779.7	19	20
8	832.8	105	832.9	104	10
8a	864.7	21	864.0	21	20
9	945.1	19	943.2	20	60
10	1373.5	29	1376.9	29	60
11	1613.7	90	1610.4	94	20
12	2202.4	174	2185.7	184	20

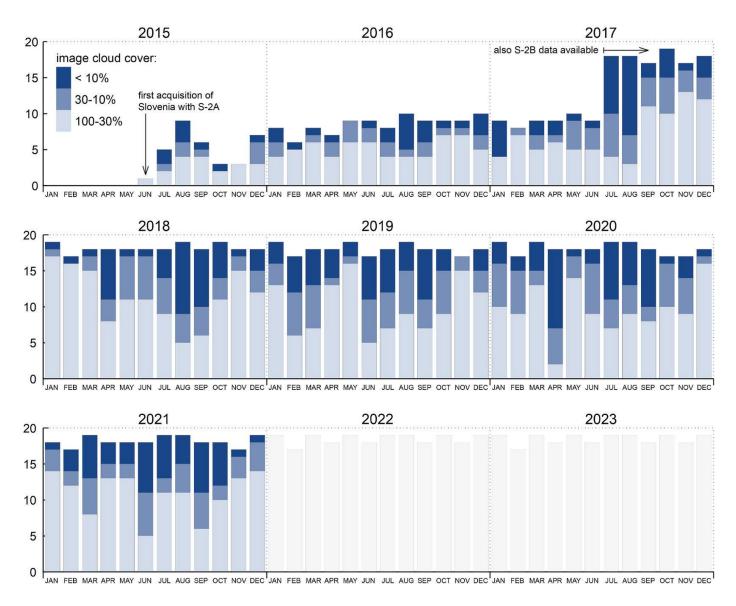








## **Sentinel-2 Archive**



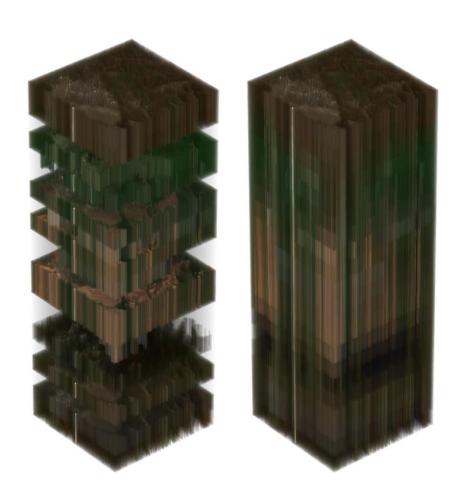




Time Series Generation

## **Time Series**

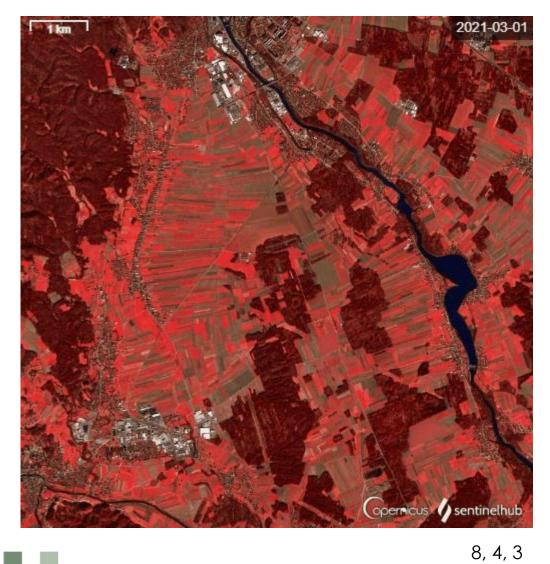




- Set of satellite images taken over the same area of interest at different times
- Same or multiple sensors
- Time Series:
  - understanding how Earth is changing
  - determining the causes of these changes
  - predicting future changes
  - discriminating features



# **Time Series - Sentinel-2**

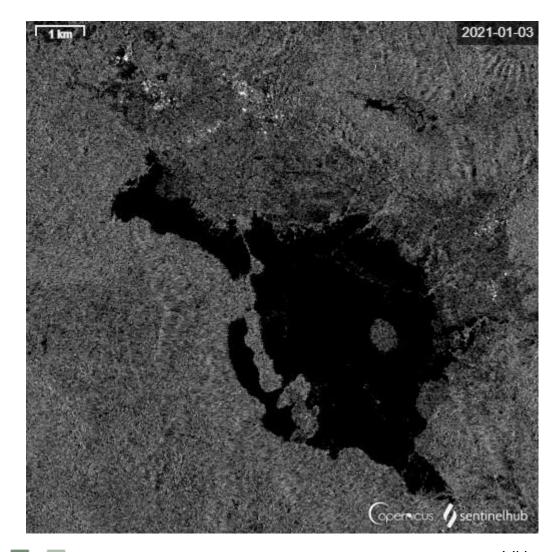


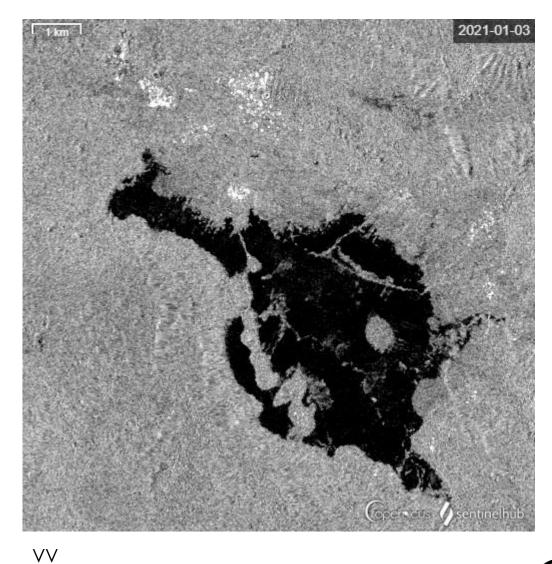


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## Time Series – Sentinel-1

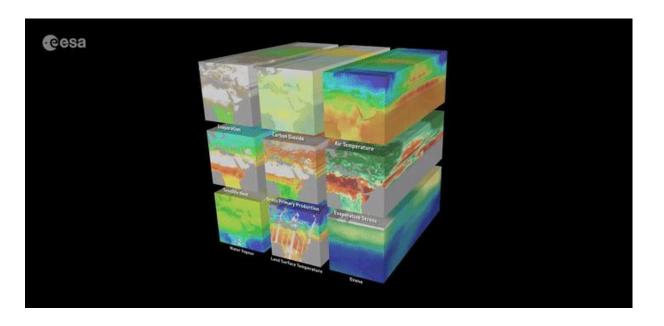






# **Analysis Ready Data (ARD)**





- CEOS Committee on Earth Observation Satellites:
  - Analysis Ready Data (ARD) are satellite data that have been processed to a minimum set of requirements and organized into a form that allows immediate analysis with a minimum of additional user effort and interoperability both through time and with other datasets.
- Data which is ready to use.

**CEOS Analysis Ready Data** 

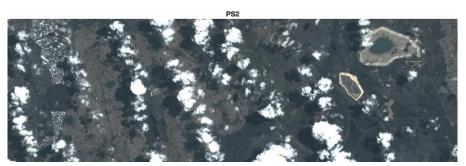
Analysis Ready Data Defined. Cloud Native Geoprocessing Part 2 | by Chris Holmes | Planet Stories | Medium

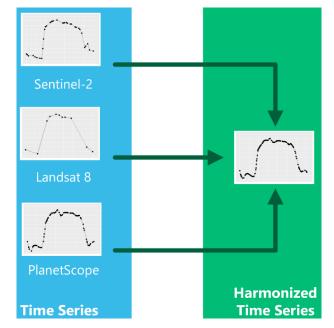
Harness the power of Sentinel Hub, xcube, EOxHub, GeoDB and more in Euro Data Cube | by Dorothy Rono | Euro Data Cube | Medium



# **Analysis Ready Data (ARD)**

- ARD processing may differ between applications.
- Image clipping
- Masking Usable/Unusable Data Masks
- Atmospheric Correction
- Pixel Alignment
- Sensor Alignment



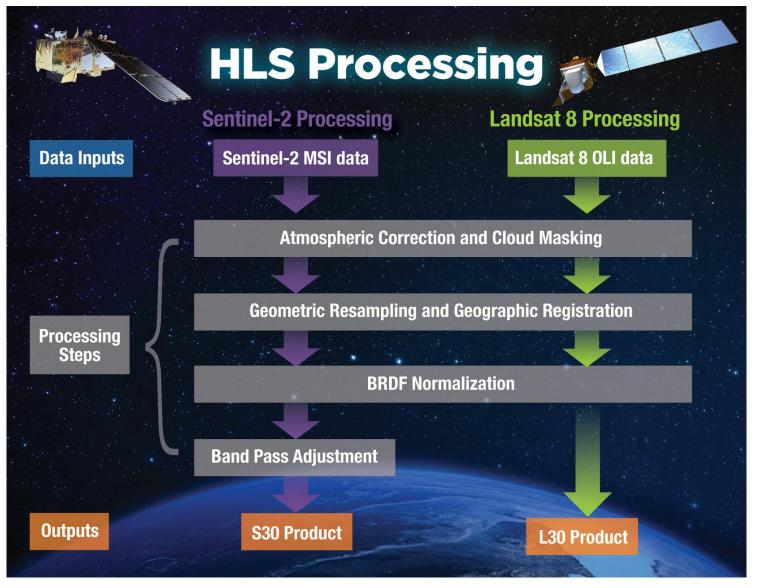




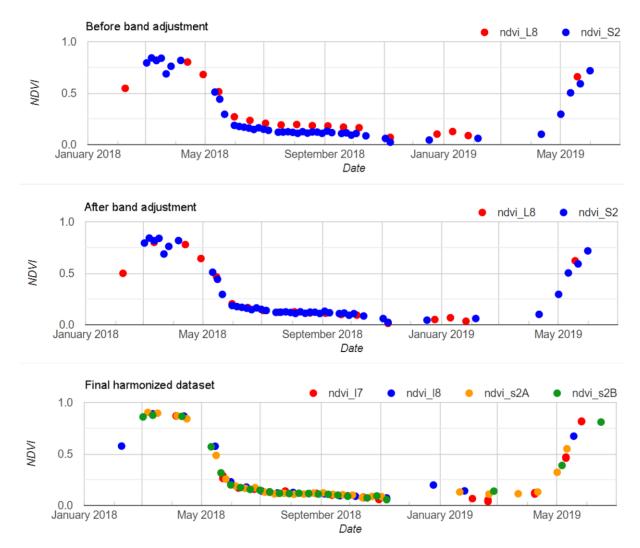




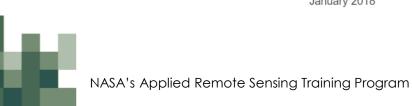
## Harmonization of the Time Series



## Sentinel-2 – Landsat 7,8 – harmonization





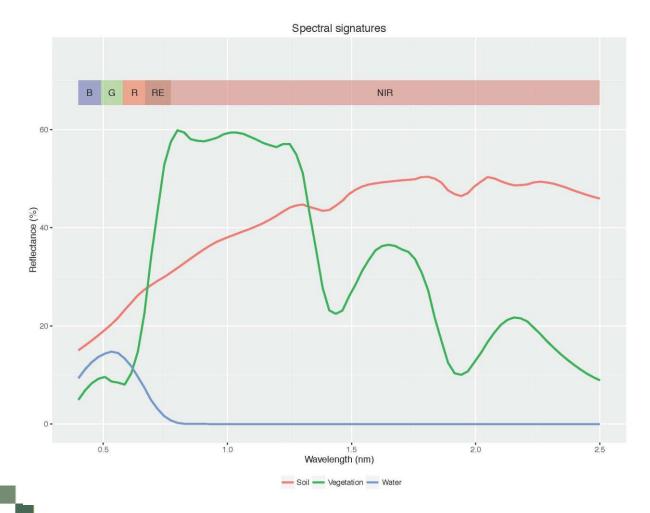




Vegetation on optical and radar images

## **Vegetation Spectra – optical**





- Certain wavelengths are sensitive to certain chemicals and compounds.
- They result in absorption characteristics.
- Make measurements in relation to these compounds.
- Indices make use of these wavelength features.



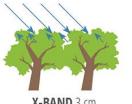
## Radar backscattering

Wavelength/frequency

Radar

Surface

- Polarization (horizontal, vertical)
- Incidence angle
- Resolution
- Structure of the observed phenomenon
- Roughness (roughness) of the terrain
- The conductivity and dielectricity of the surface
- Orientation









X-BAND 3 cm

C-BAND 6 cm





Corn







Sugar beets

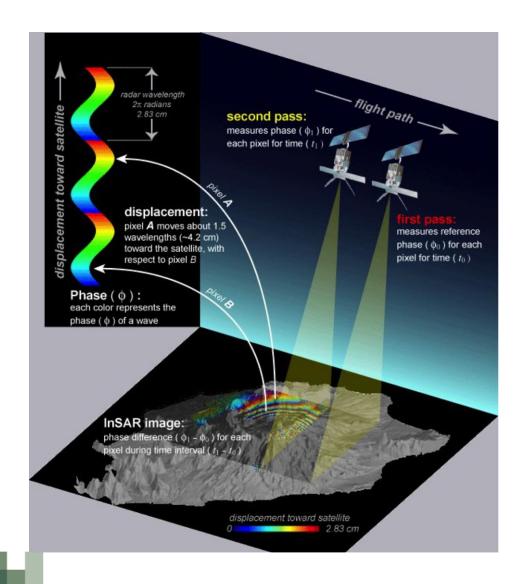
Winter wheat





## Radar Interferometry



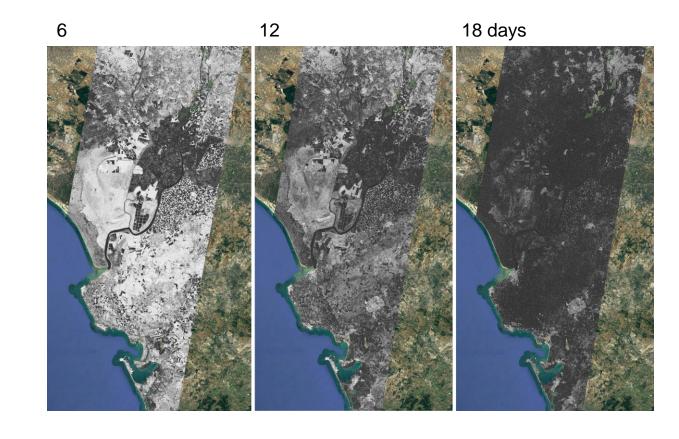


- Two images from slightly displaced orbits
- Phase differences due to
  - Parallax
  - Elevation differences
  - Surface movements
  - Atmospheric phenomena
- Elevations in m
- Displacements in mm
- Coherence



## **Coherence for Vegetation Mapping**

- The coherence of an InSAR data pair represents the magnitude of the complex correlation between two SAR images on a pixel-by-pixel basis.
- Is a quantitative measure of the amount of noise in the interferogram.



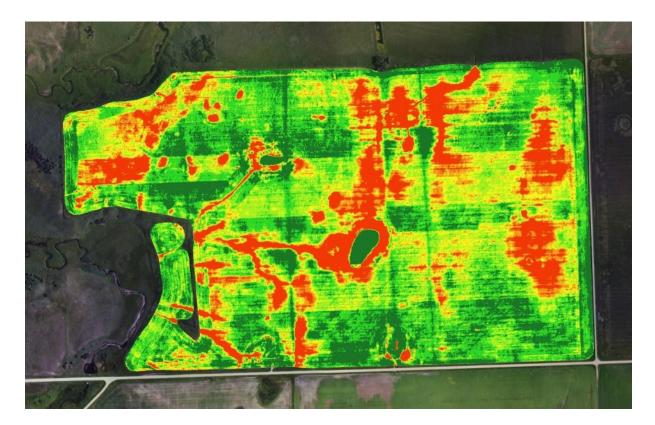




Is NDVI enough?

# **Vegetation Indices**





- VI Vegetation Index
- NDVI Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
- EVI Enhanced Vegetation Index
- SAVI Soil Adjusted NDVI
- AVI Advanced Vegetation Index
- NDMI Normalized Difference Moisture Index ...

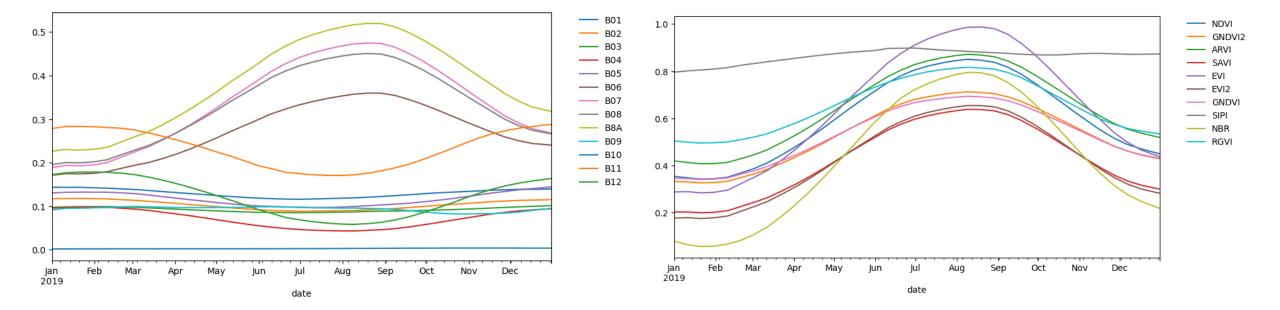
IDB - Index DataBase



# **IDB - Agriculture**

Nr.	Name	Formula	Variables	Comment
1	Atmospherically Resistant Vegetation Index	$\frac{\text{NIR-RED}-y(\text{RED-BLUE})}{\text{NIR+RED}-y(\text{RED-BLUE})}$	NIR = [781:1399]	
2	Atmospherically Resistant Vegetation Index 2	$-0.18 + 1.17 \left(rac{ ext{NIR-RED}}{ ext{NIR+RED}} ight)$		
3	Canopy Chlorophyll Content Index	NIR-rededge           NIR+rededge           NIR-Red           NIR+Red		
4	CASI NDVI	$\frac{([770:780]+[784:790])-([655:665]+[676:685])}{([770:780]+[784:790])+([655:665]+[676:685])}$		
5	CASI TM4/3	[770:780]+[784:790] [655:665]+[676:685]		
6	Cellulose Absorption Index	$100 \left(0.5 \left(2030 \mathrm{nm} + 2210 \mathrm{nm}\right) - 2100 \mathrm{nm}\right)$		
7	Cellulose absorption index 2	$0.5 (2020 \mathrm{nm} + 2220 \mathrm{nm}) - 2100 \mathrm{nm}$		
8	Chlorophyll Absorption Ratio Index	$\left(\frac{700 \text{nm}}{670 \text{nm}}\right) \frac{\sqrt{(a \cdot 670 + 670 \text{nm} + b)^2}}{(a^2 + 1)^{0.5}}$	b=(550nm-((700nm- 550nm)/150*550)), a=(700nm- 550nm)/150	
9	Chlorophyll Absorption Ratio Index 2	$\left(\frac{ (a\cdot[670]+[670]+b) }{(a^2+1)^{0.5}}\right) \left(\frac{[700]}{[670]}\right)$	a=([700]-[550])/150, b=[550]-(a* [550])	
10	Chlorophyll Green	$\left(\frac{[760:800]}{[540:560]}\right)^{(-1)}$		
11	Chlorophyll Index RedEdge 710	$\frac{750 \text{nm}}{710 \text{nm}} - 1$		
12	Chlorophyll Red-Edge	$\left(\frac{[760:800]}{[690:720]}\right)^{(-1)}$		
13	Chlorophyll vegetation index	$NIR \frac{RED}{GREEN^2}$		
14	Crop water stress index	$\frac{C-A}{B-A}$		
15	Green leaf index	2GREEN-RED-BLUE 2GREEN+RED+BLUE		
16	Leaf Chlorophyll Index	[850]-[710] [850]+[680]		

### Sentinel-2 – Bands and indices

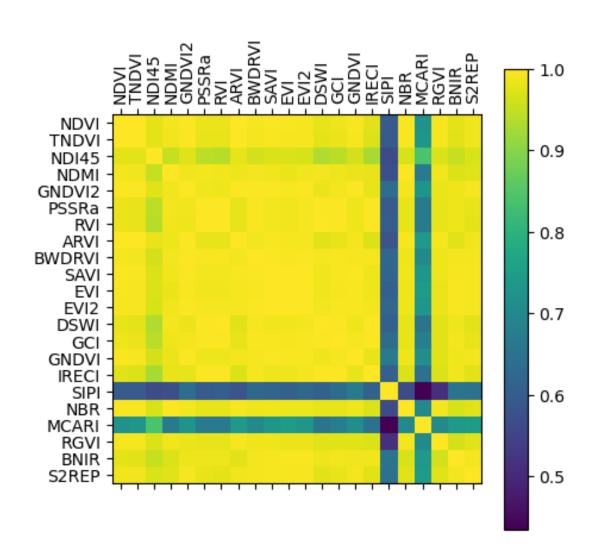






#### **Correlation with NDVI**

NDVI	1.000000
TNDVI	0.999901
ARVI	0.999040
GNDVI2	0.996843
SAVI	0.995774
NBR	0.994418
GNDVI	0.993543
EVI	0.993383
EVI2	0.993084
BWDRVI	0.992537
RGVI	0.992294
NDMI	0.989918
S2REP	0.988046
GCI	0.984749
PSSRa	0.984149
RVI	0.982727
DSWI	0.980093
BNIR	0.976743
NDI45	0.976497
IRECI	0.973852
MCARI	0.725447
SIPI	0.596313

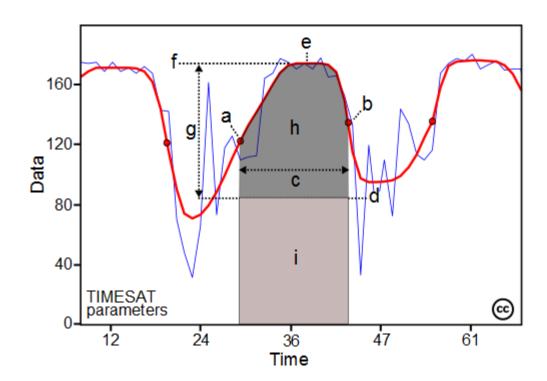






Time Series Analysis

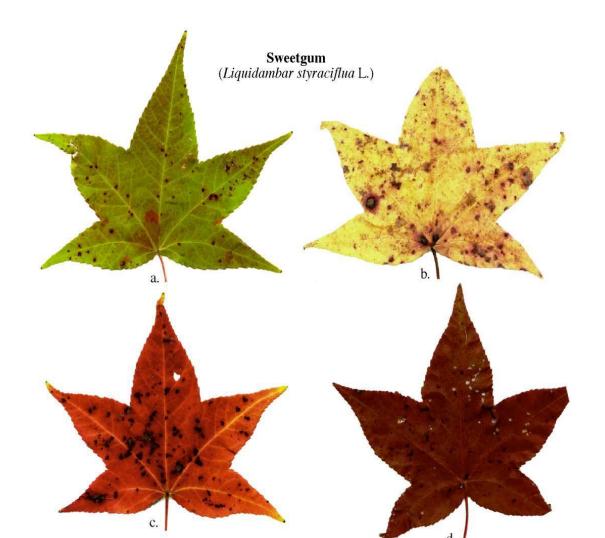
### Temporal Development of Vegetation

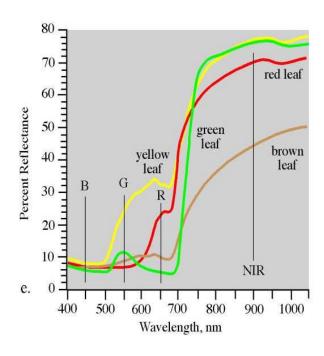






# Sweetgum Leaves - (Liquidambar styraciflua L.)

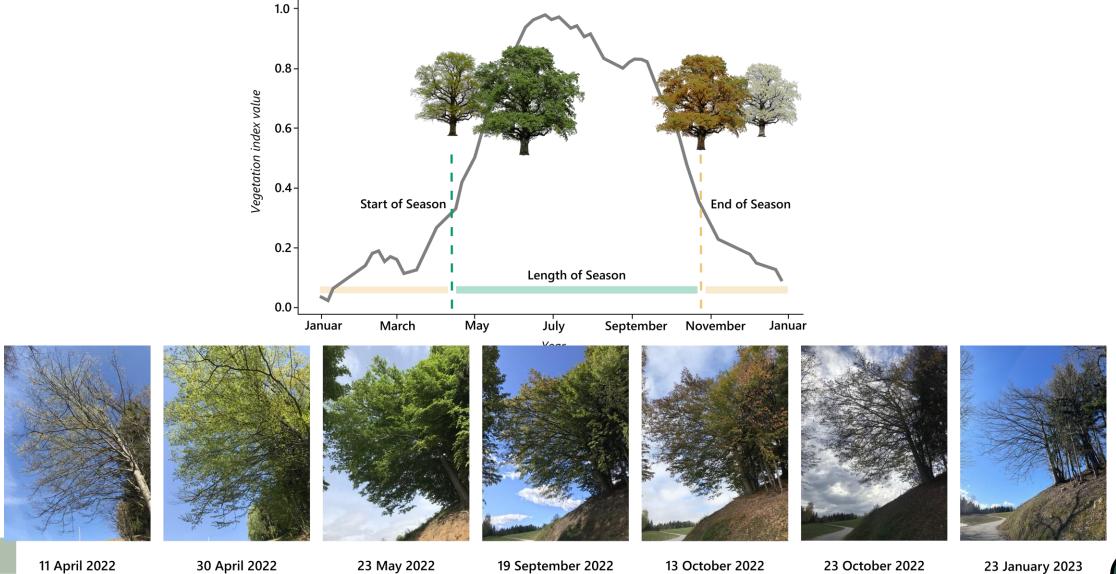




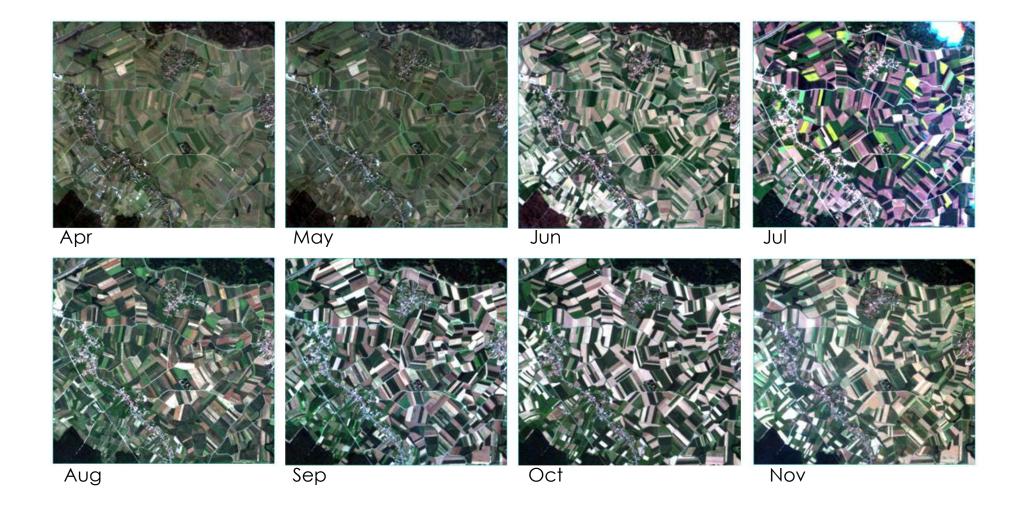
PowerPoint Presentation (ucdavis.edu)



## European Beech - Fagus sylvatica



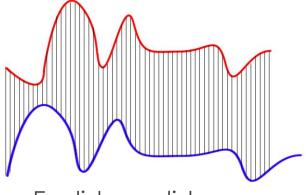
## Time Series of Images



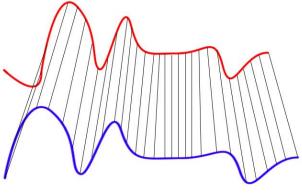
#### Time series classification

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- Quasi time series classification
  - Images are attributes
  - Multidimensional classification, time sequence not considered
- Full time series classification
  - uses information about the development



Euclidean distance

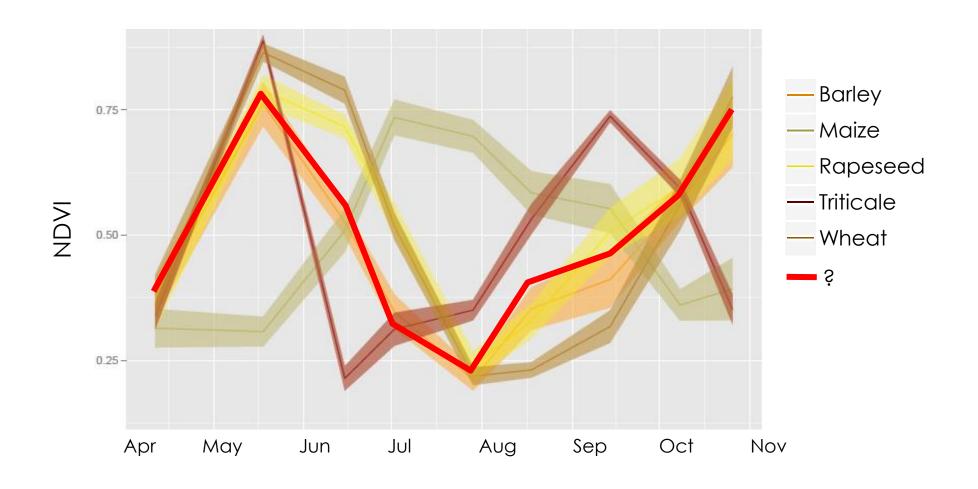


Dynamic time warping



#### Classification based on time series



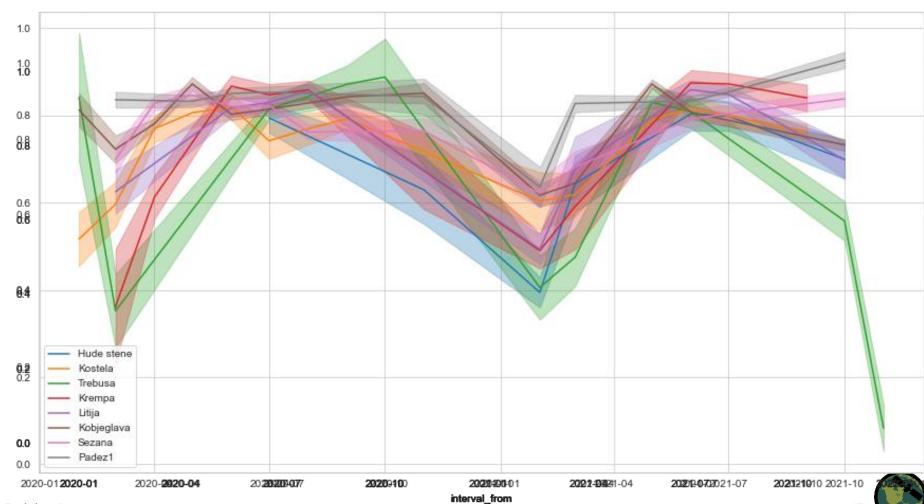




## Time Interpolation/Aggregation

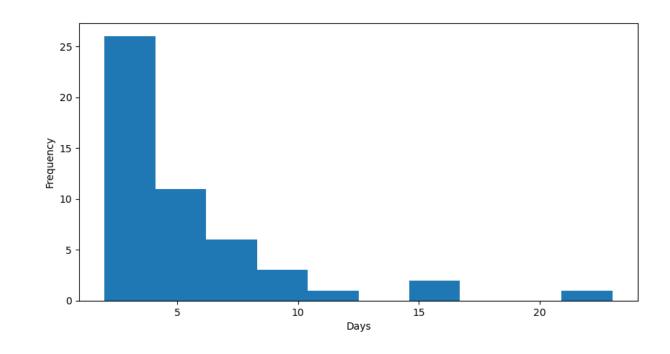
m

- No
- 5 D
- 10 D
- 1 M



### Time synchronization

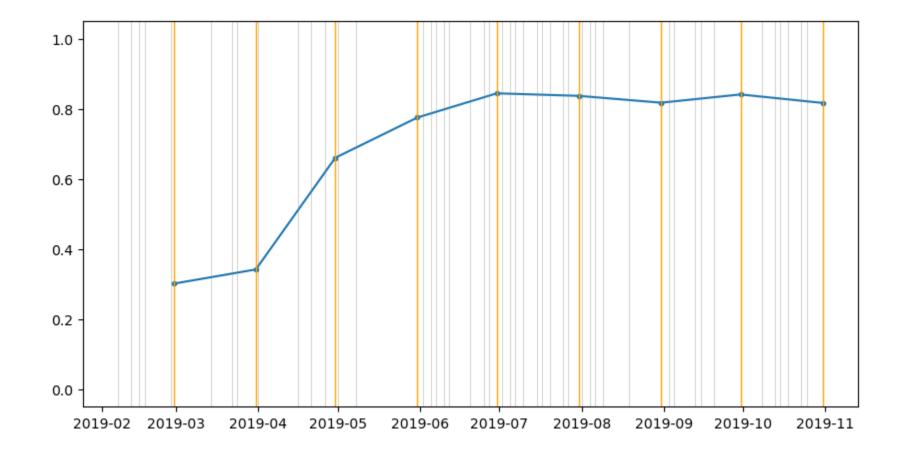
- Time series have different timestamps
- Time of image acquisition
  - Clouds
  - Different satellites
  - Different sensors
- Synchronize to the same timestamps
  - Week
  - 10 days
  - Month





## Time synchronization



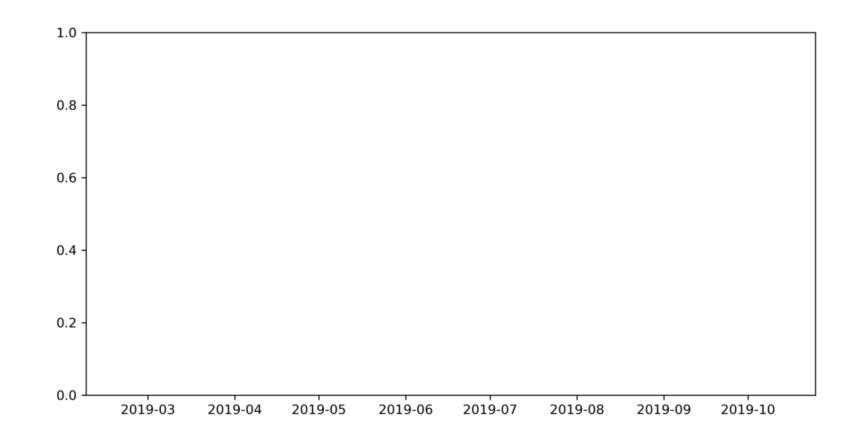




### How long must the time series be



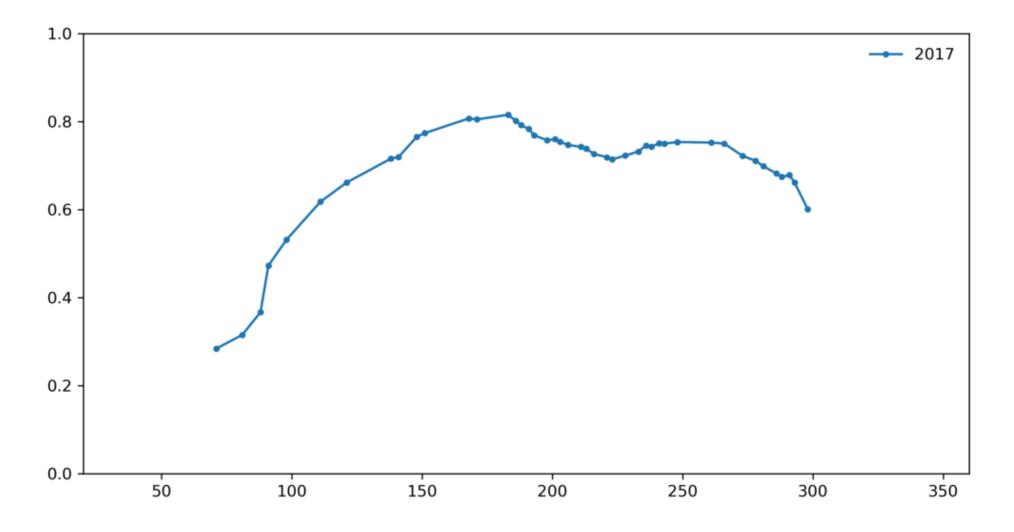
- Yearly vegetation cycle
- Multiyear
  - Disturbances
- Beginning of the year





## How long must the time series be



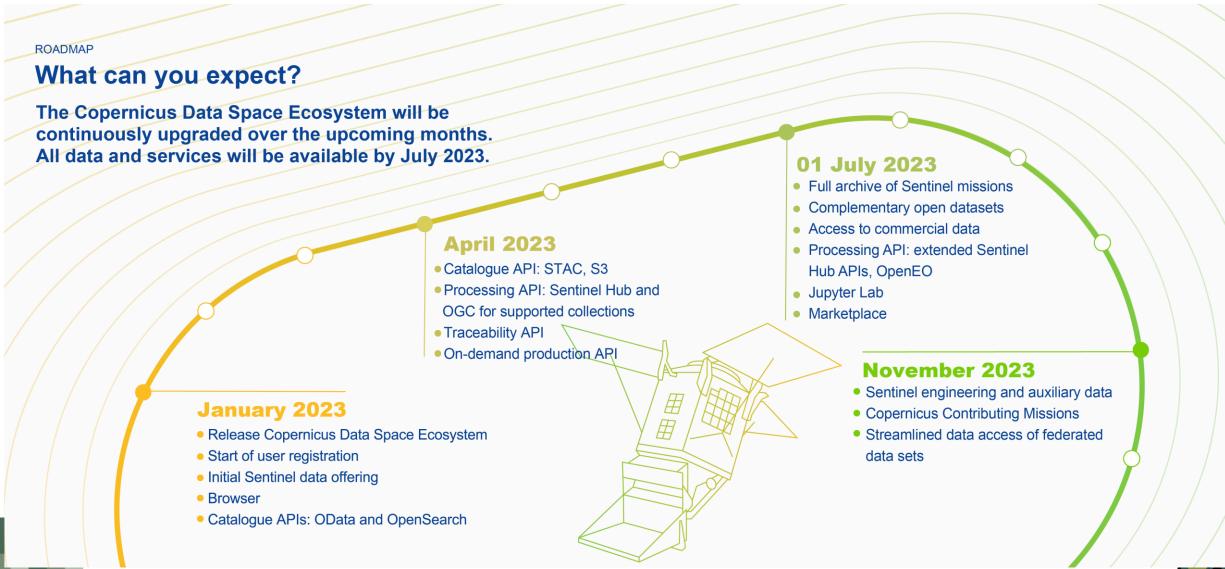


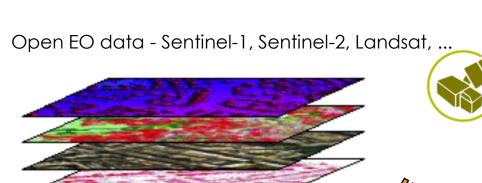


Sentinel Hub

### Copernicus Data Space Ecosystem

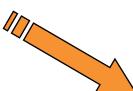






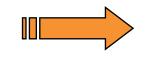






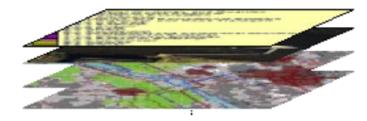
Commercial EO data – WorldWind, GeoEye, ...

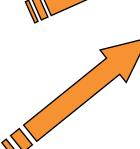




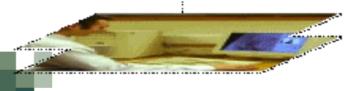


Aerial imagery (drone, airplane)



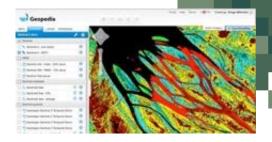


Other raster and vector data





Sinergise



**Cloud GIS** 



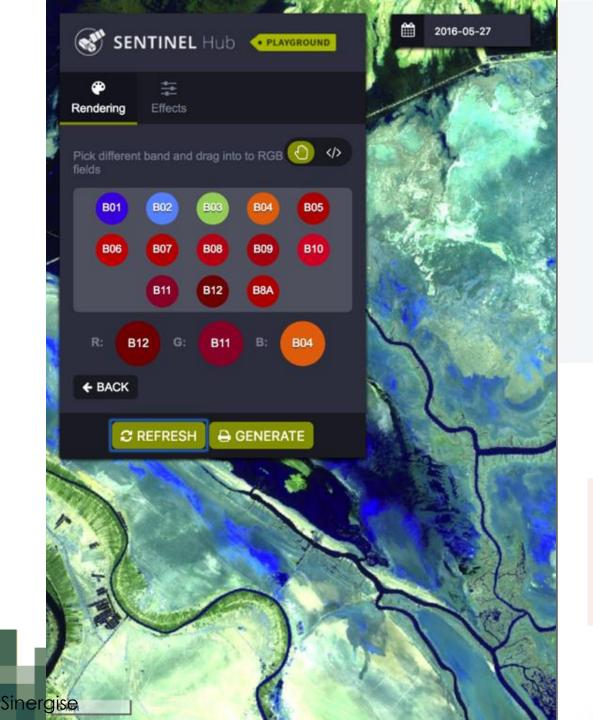
Web / Mobile apps



Desktop (QGIS, ArcGIS...)



Scripting (Python, R, ENVI...)





Tip: Blue field growing, Green fields maturing, Yellow Fields ripe, Red fields reaped/drying. Same place, 3 days ago apps.sentinel-hub.com/sentinel-playg...





**Following** 

Replying to @HarelDan @sentinel\_hub and 4 others

Wow! The moment even my mom can classify petabytes in seconds on her very old computer is getting closer. Just need to teach her Javascript

8:14 AM - 25 Oct 2017

1 Retweet 9 Likes







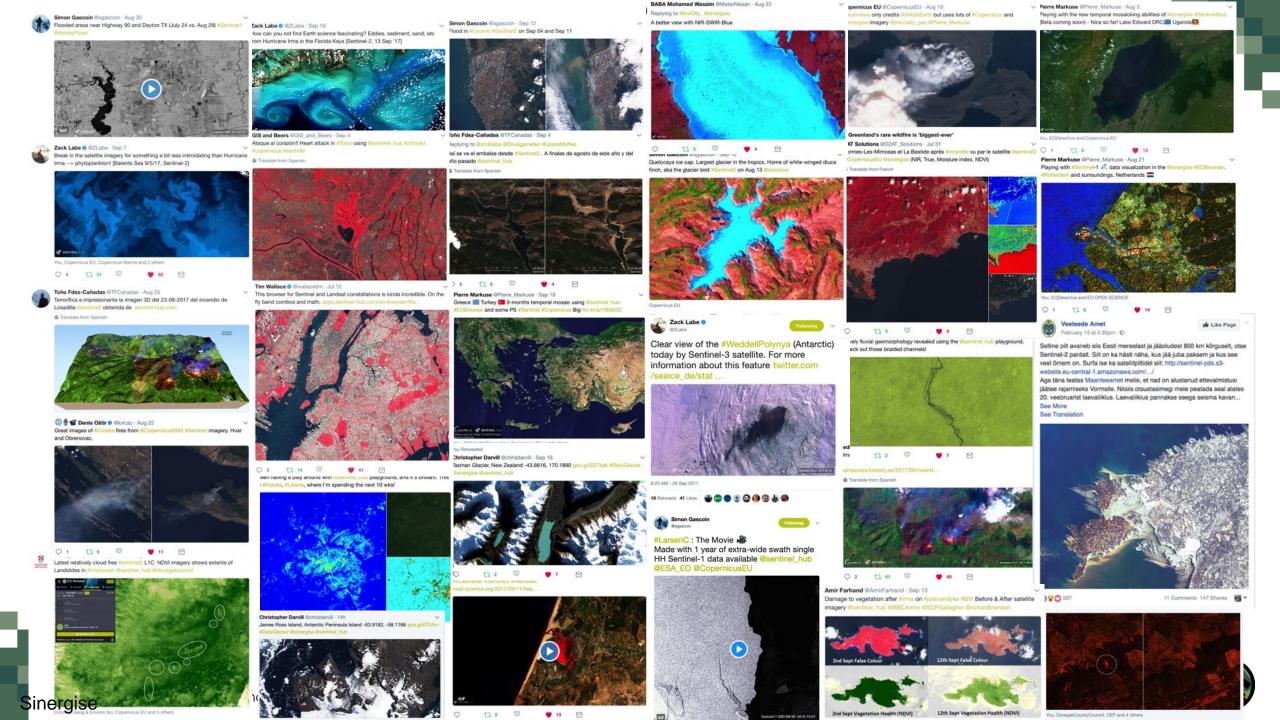




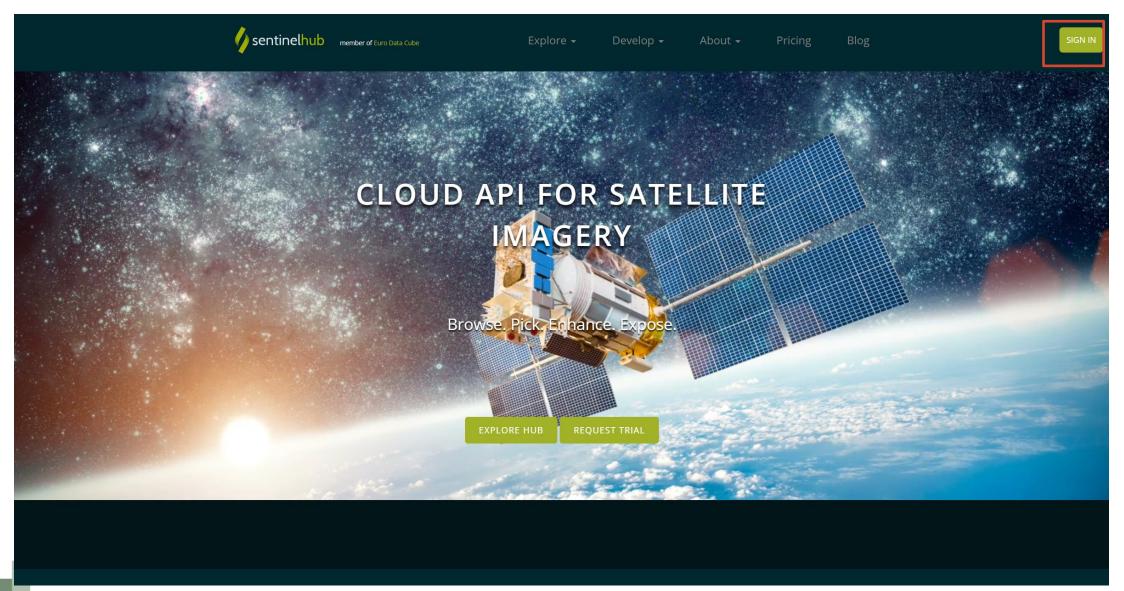






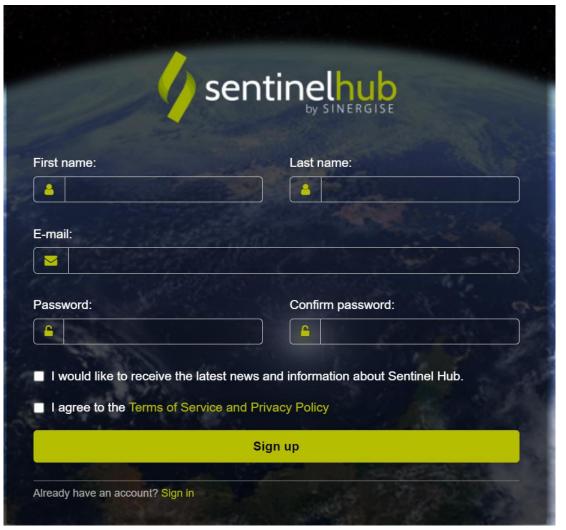


#### **Create Sentinel Hub Account**



#### **Create Sentinel Hub Account**







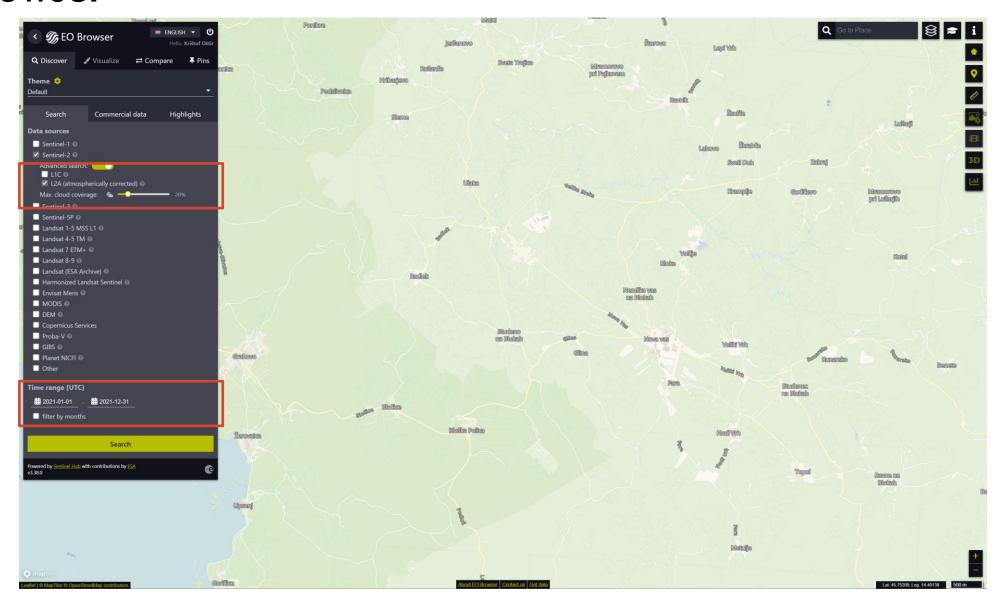
#### **Create Sentinel Hub Account**



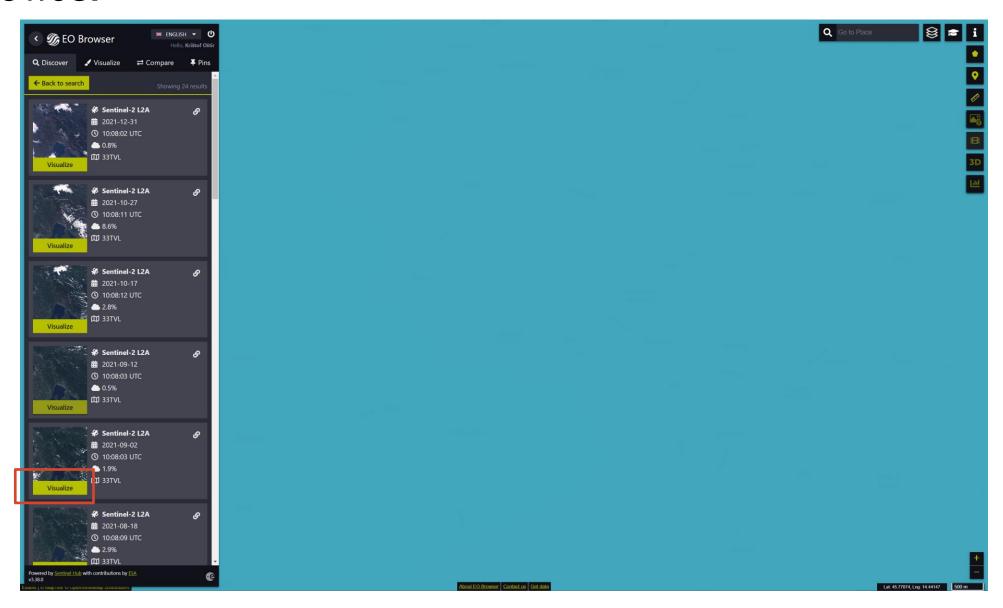
- After you create an account, you enter the trial mode
- Send the Sentinel Hub registered email to <a href="mailto:matej.racic@fgg.uni-lj.si">matej.racic@fgg.uni-lj.si</a>
- You will get credits for processing and advanced use

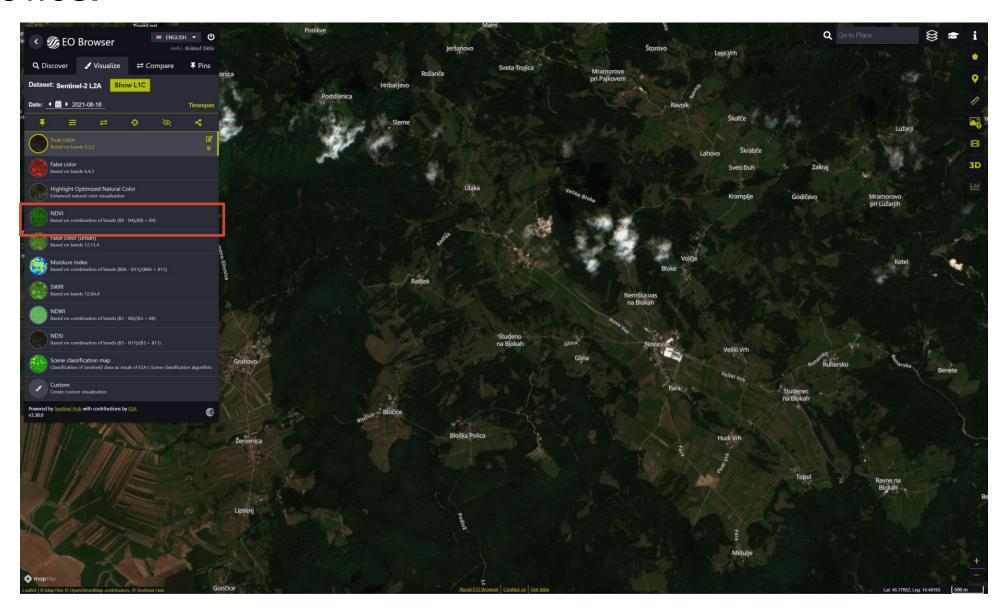
 ESA (Network of Resources) and Sinergise are sponsoring the use for ARSET participants

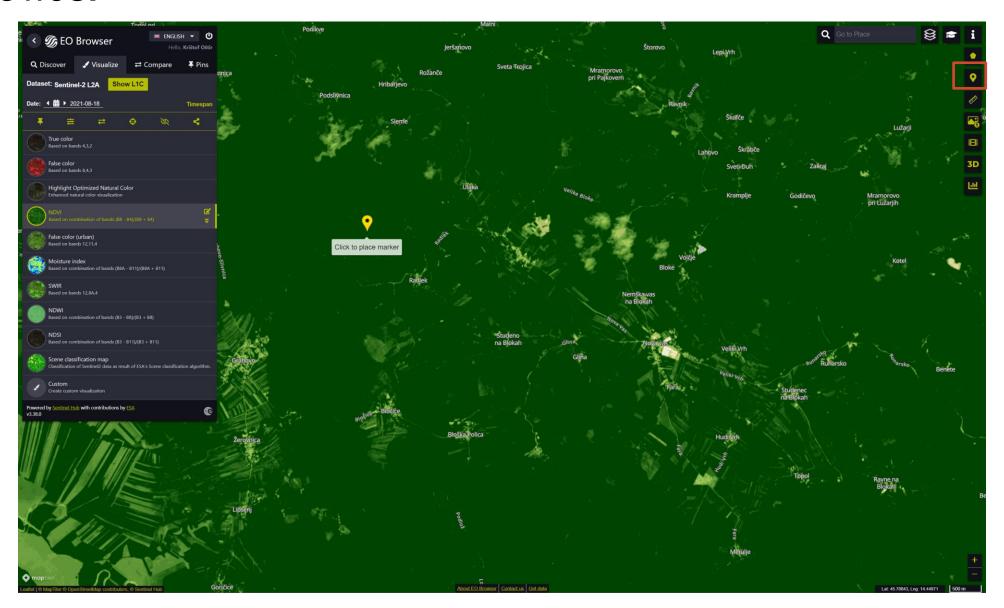




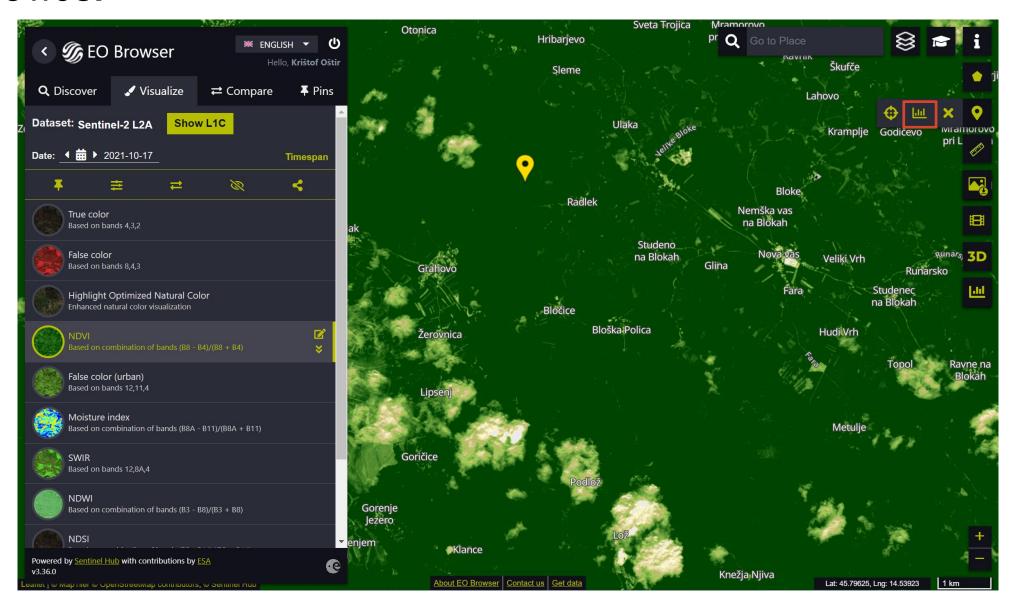


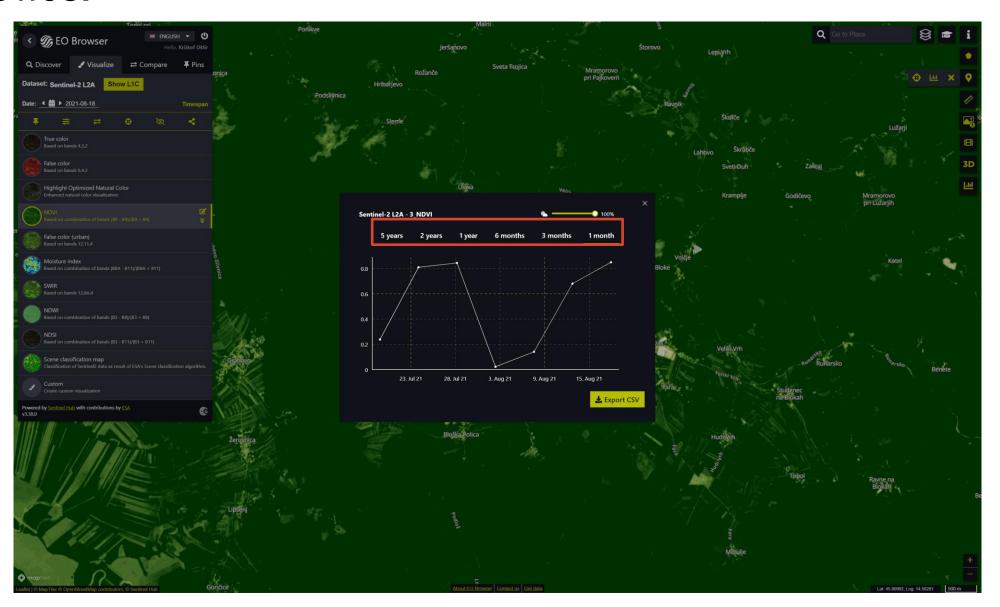


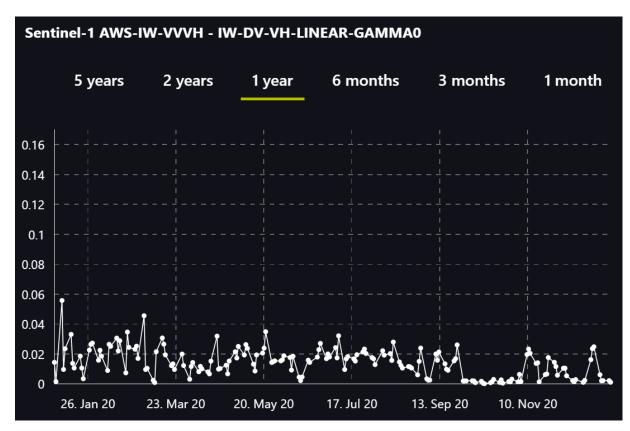






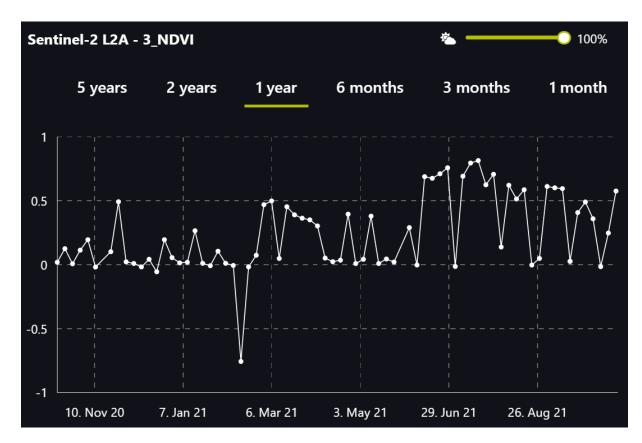








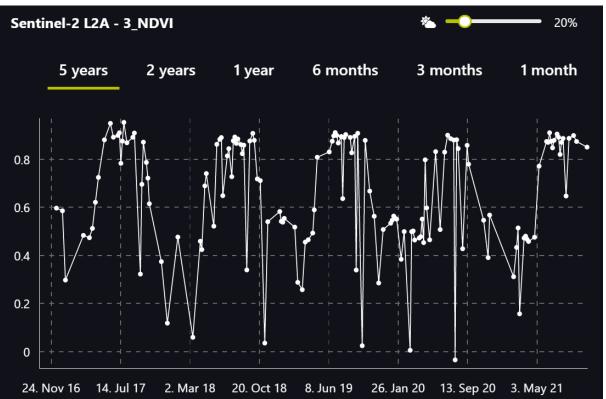




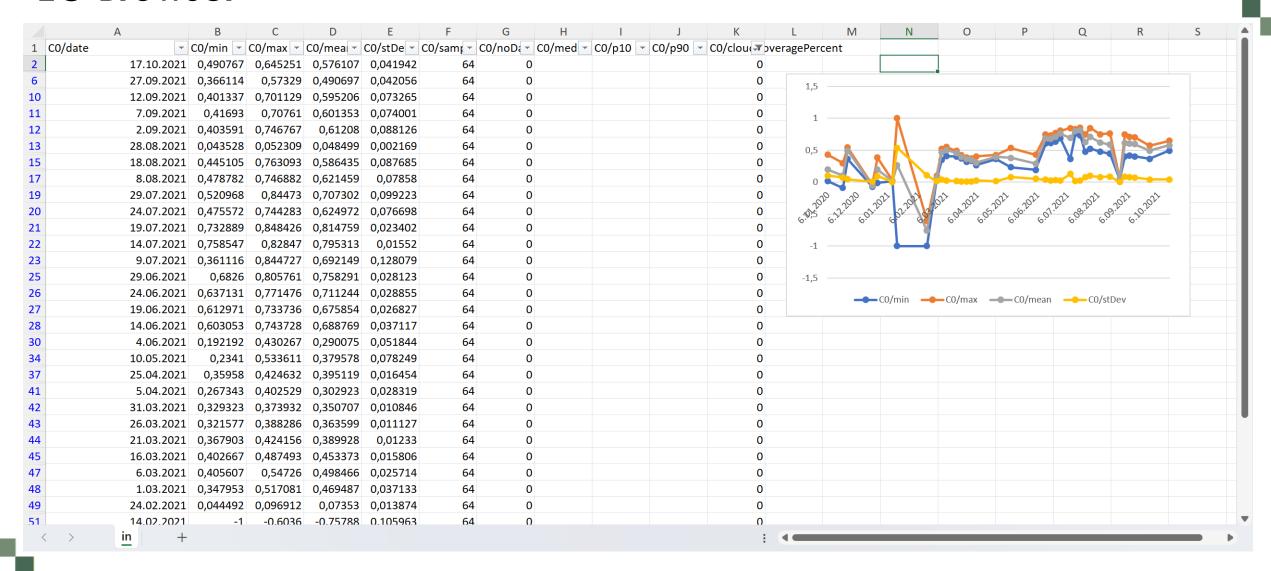












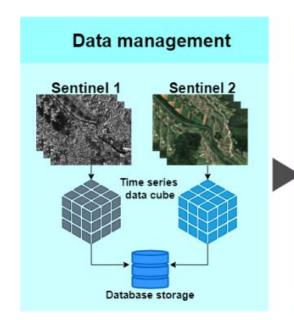


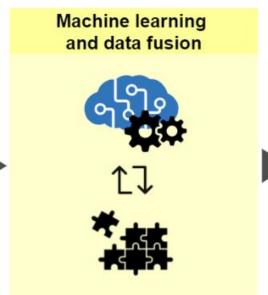


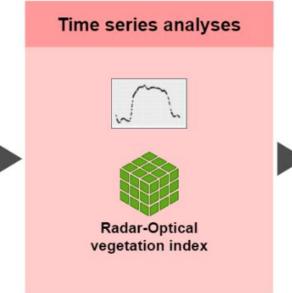
Radar and optical Integration

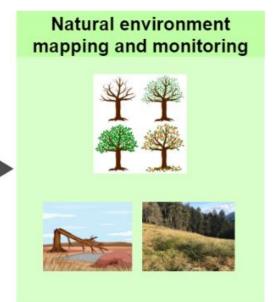
## **SAR/Optical Integration**





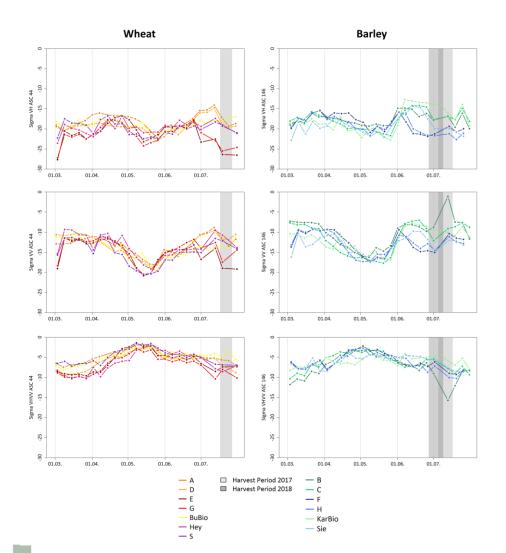


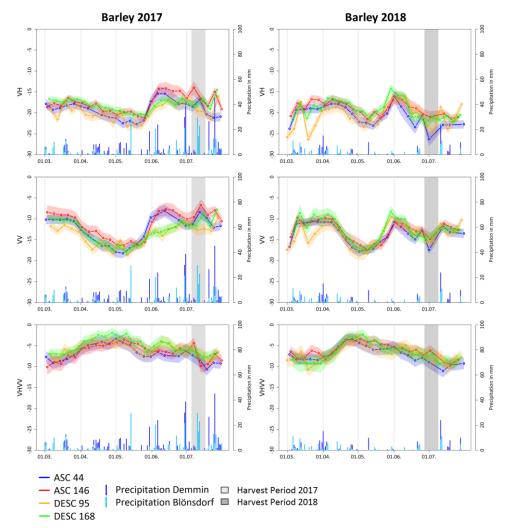






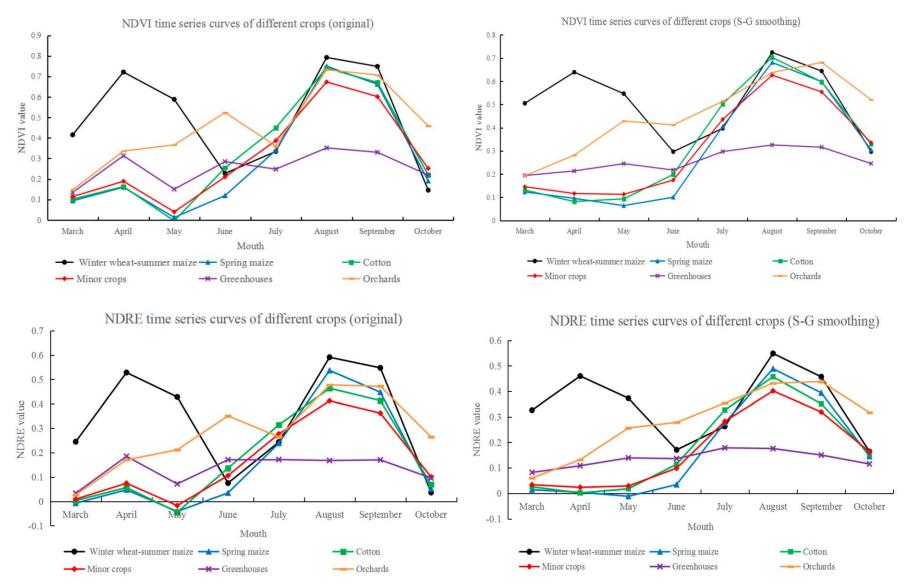
#### Radar backscatter







### **NDVI** and **NDRE**





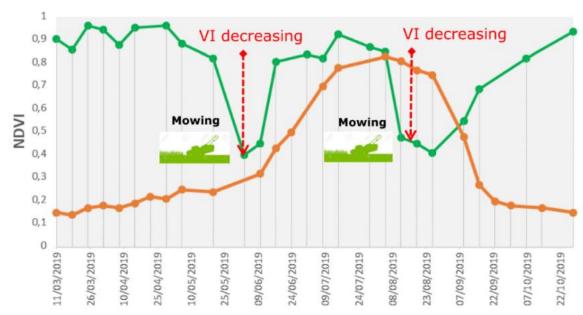
# Mapping Grassland – Intensive/Extensive

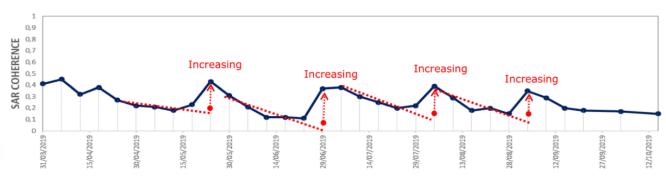




# Optical (NDVI) and radar (coherence)





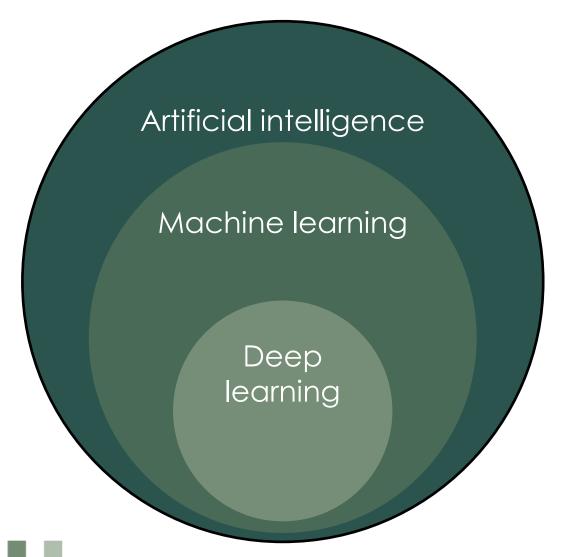


Sen4Cap (esa-sen4cap.org)

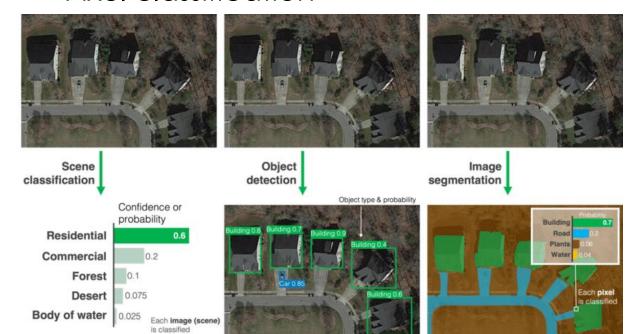


## **Machine learning**





- Scene classification
- Object detection
- Segmentation
- Pixel classification

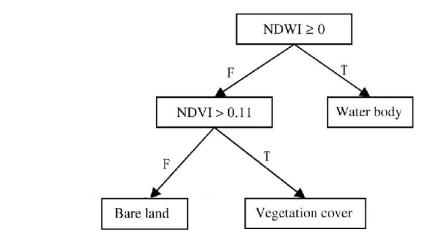


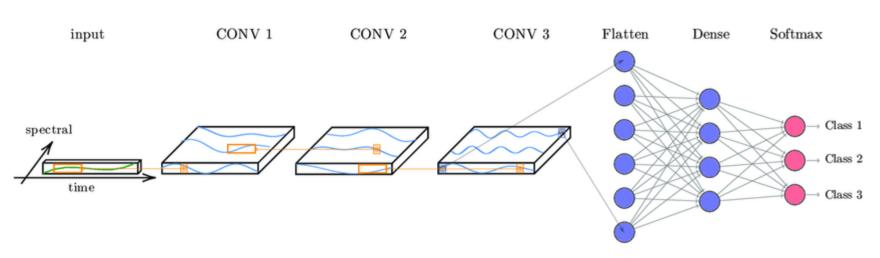


## Machine learning – satellite image time series

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- Machine learning
  - Decision trees
  - Random Forest
  - LightGBM
- Deep learning
  - RNN
  - CNN
  - Transformers





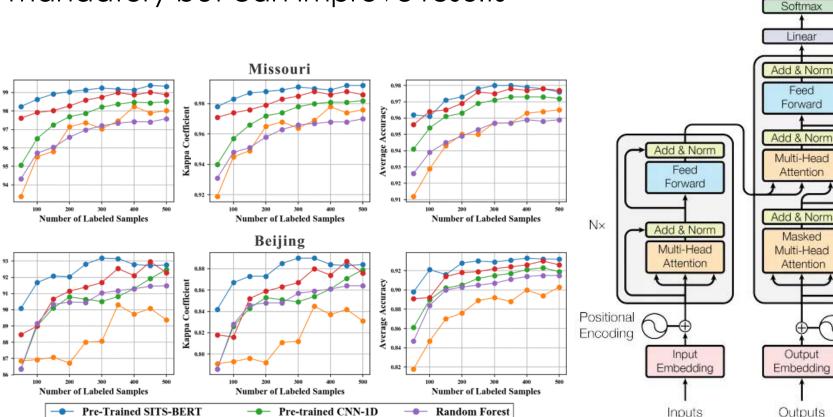


## Transformers – Satellite image time series

- Pre-processing is not mandatory but can improve results
- Models can infer:
  - Interpolation
  - Cloud mask

Knowledge transfer

- Domain
- Year
- Season



- Pre-trained Bi-LSTM





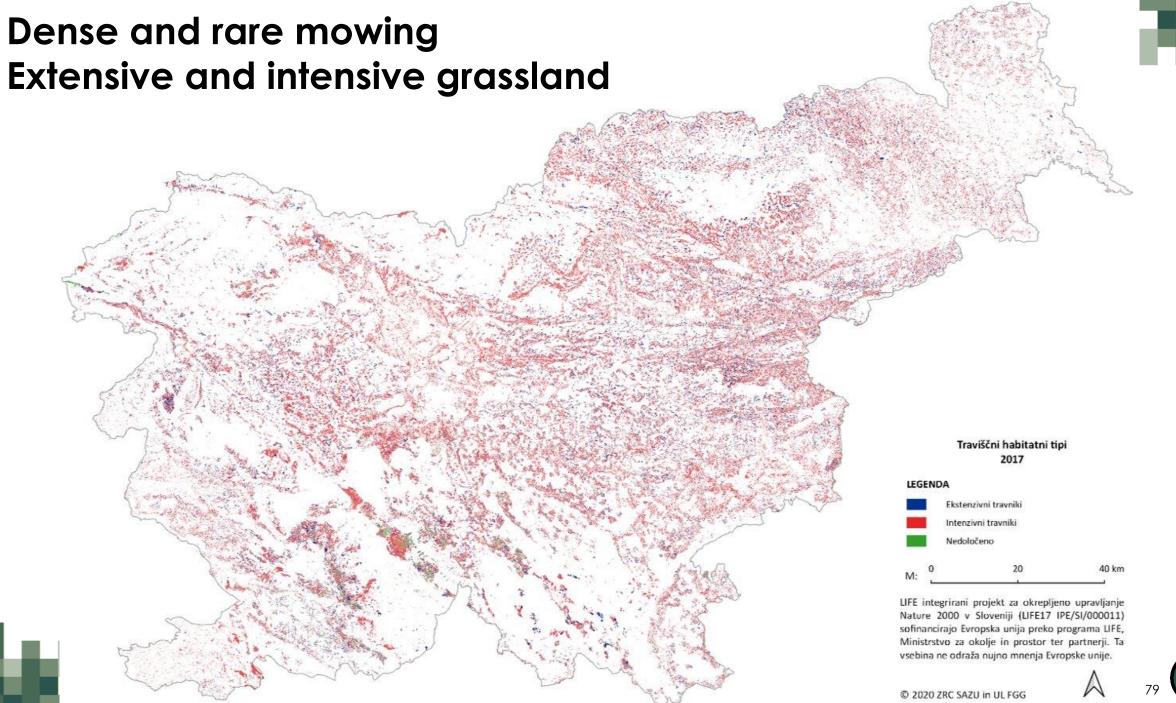
(shifted right)

Positional

Encoding

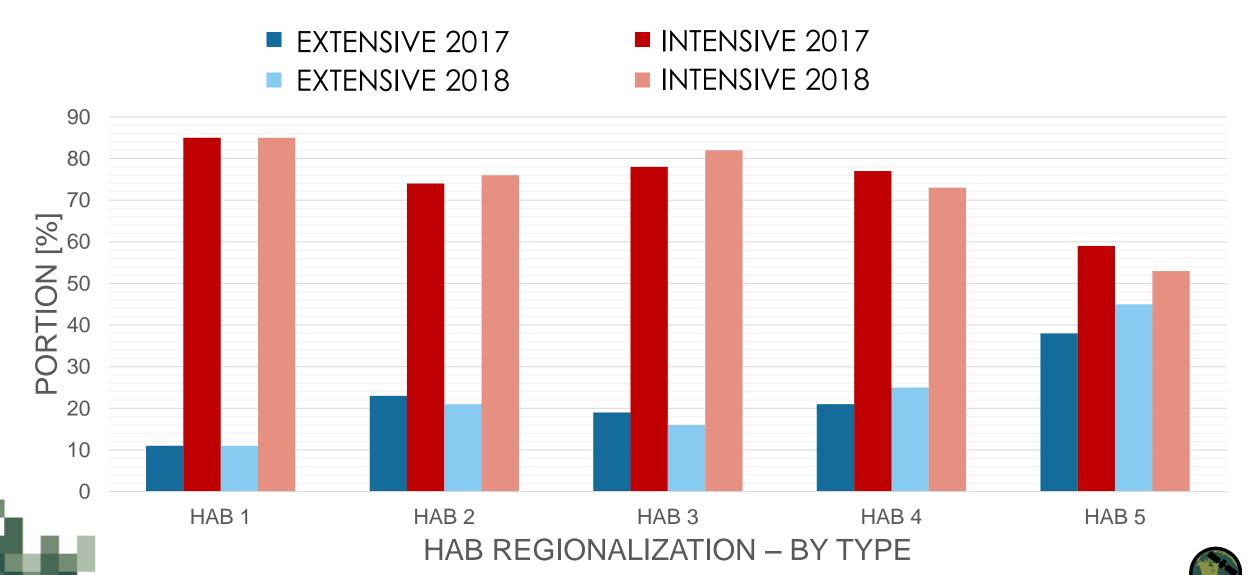
Output Probabilities

Non-Pre-Trained SITS-BERT



## Extensive and intensive grassland – statistics



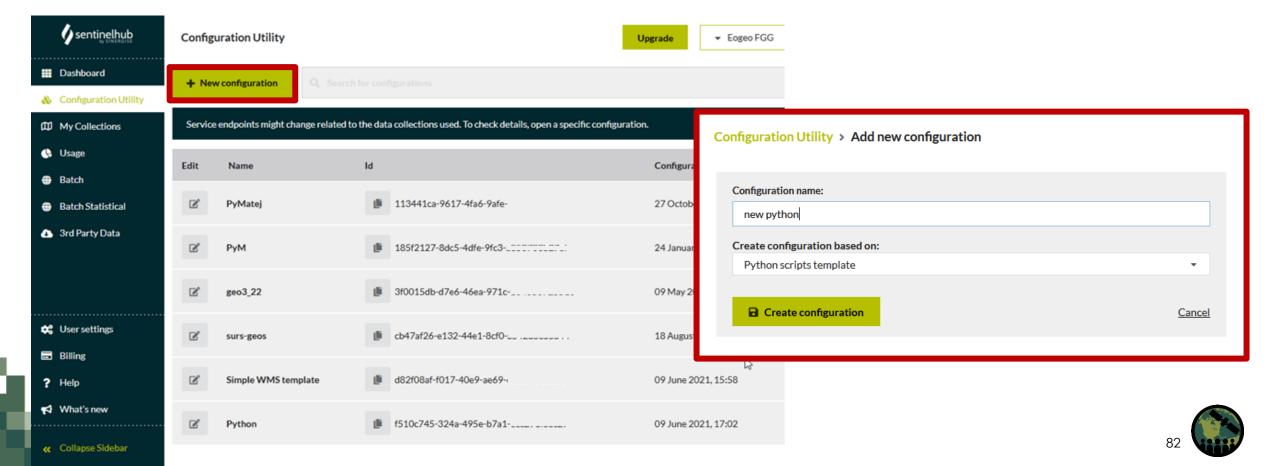




Practical

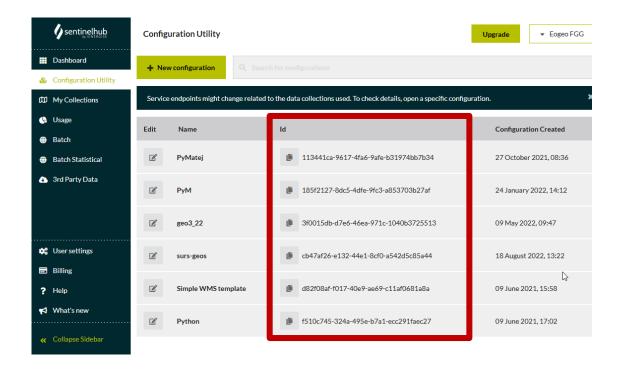
### **Credentials**

- INSTANCE\_ID: Configuration Utility > Id
- 2. CLIENT ID: User settings > Oauth clients > ID (Client credentials)
- 3. CLIENT\_SECRET: "secret"

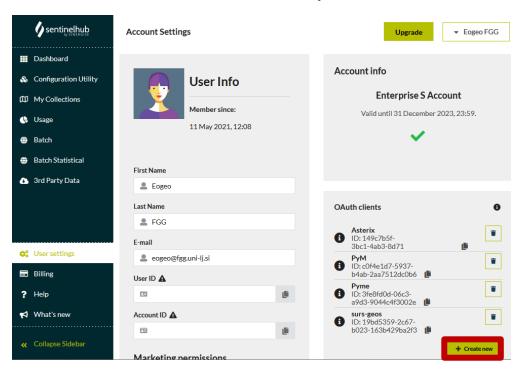


#### **Credentials**

Configuration Utility – INSTANCE\_ID



- OAuth clients CLIENT ID
- Save the secret key CLIENT\_SECRET



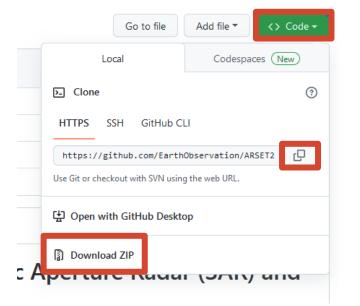


#### GitHub - ARSET23

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- https://github.com/EarthObservation/ARSET23
- Repository
  - Theory
  - Practical
- Git clone https://github.com/EarthObservation/ARSET23.git









### **Practical - Notebooks**



- credentials\_SH.ipynb
  - Sign Up
  - sentinelhub.id
  - config
- data\_sources\_explorer.ipynb
  - DataCollection
  - evalscript
  - Imagery retrival
  - Visualisation

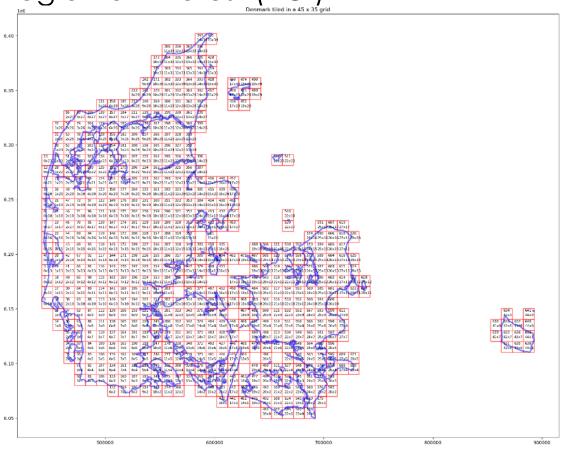
- earth\_observation\_with\_StatAPI.ipynb
  - Inspecting AOI
  - Statistical API
  - Time series visualisation
- extra\_land\_cover.ipynb
  - EO workflow
    - Splitting AOI
    - Data download
    - Adding reference
    - Machine learning



## **Practical - Data**

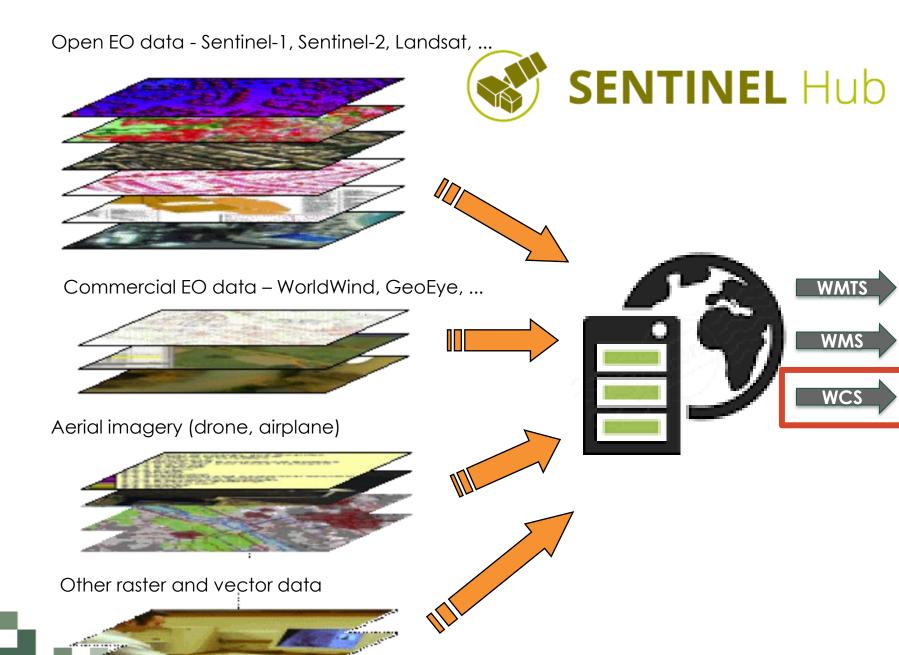


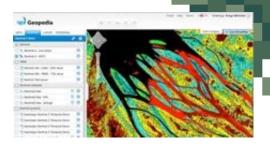
Region of Interest (ROI)



- Country outline
- Divided into smaller regions
  - 1000 x 1000 pixels
- Denmark splitted into 45x35 patches







**Cloud GIS** 



Web / Mobile apps



Desktop (QGIS, ArcGIS...)



NASA's Applied Remote Sensing Training Program

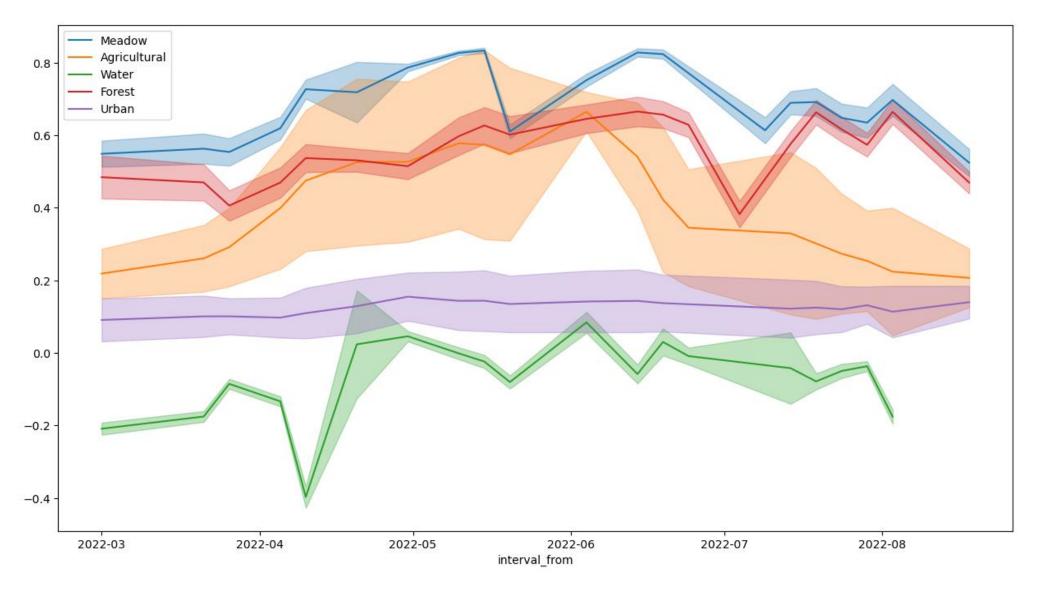
Sinergise

### Sentinel-hub - Statistical API - Data - GEOJSON



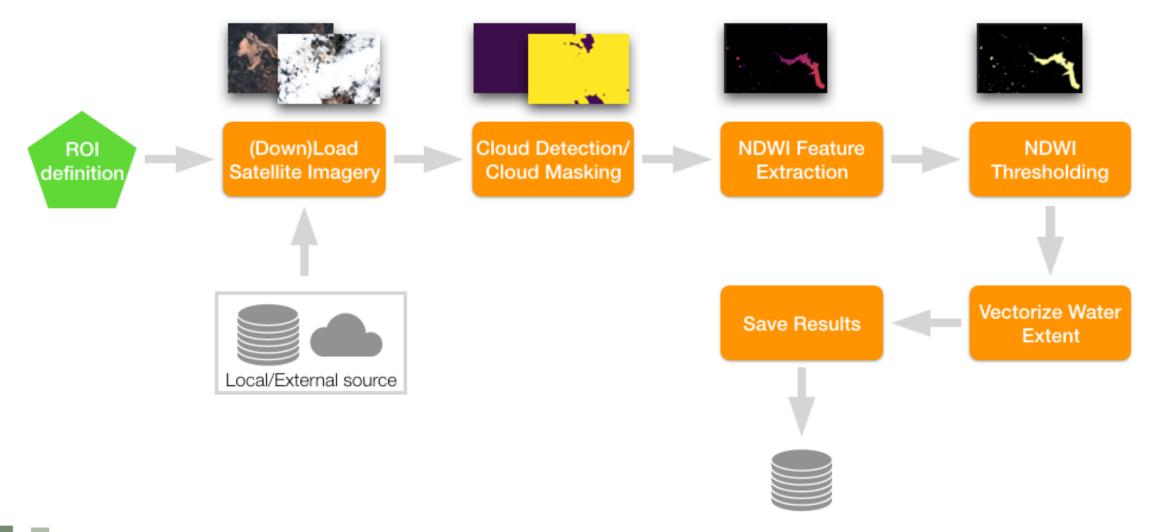


## Sentinel-hub – Statistical API





### eo-learn





#### eo-workflow



### extra\_land\_cover.ipynb

- Region-of-Interest (ROI)
  - Outline (geojson, or similar)
  - Split into smaller tiles
- Download patch (sentinelhub-py)
  - Time interval, bands, masks
- Machine learning
  - Prepare training data
  - Model training
  - Validation
- Visualisation of results

#### More materials:

- https://github.com/sentinel-hub/eo-learn-examples
- https://github.com/sentinel-hub/eo-learn-workshop



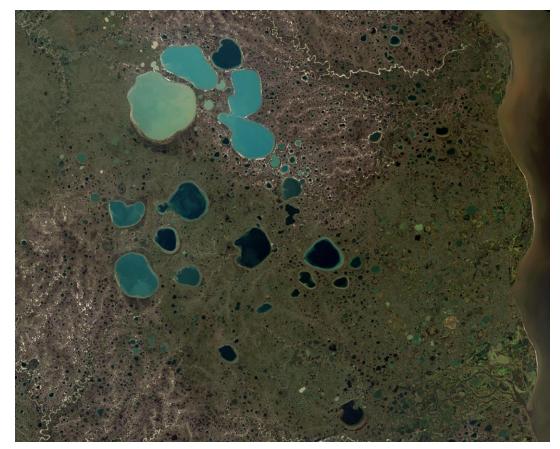


Thank You!



### **Questions?**

- Please enter your questions in the Q&A box. We will answer them in the order they were received.
- We will post the Q&A to the training website following the conclusion of the webinar.



https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/6034/pothole-lakes-in-siberia



### Contacts

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- Trainers:
  - Prof. Krištof Oštir: <u>kristof.ostir@fgg.uni-lj.si</u>
  - Matej Račič: matej.racic@fgg.uni-lj.si
- https://github.com/EarthObservation/ARSET23
- Training Webpage:
  - https://appliedsciences.nasa.gov/join-mission/training/english/arset-crop-mapping-using-synthetic-aperture-radar-sar-and-optical-0
- ARSET Website:
  - https://appliedsciences.nasa.gov/arset

Check out our sister programs:









## **Thank You!**

